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** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Roosevelt's Power Is Curb Aim

Paris Holds In Excited Crowds

Britain Foresees Dole Reform

Nations Wait on Gold Decision

Byrd Quits Antarctic for Home

Boston Women Fight Gambling

WASHINGTON sees the Democratic New Deal struggling with something like revolt in the Democratic Congress. Senator Carter Glass leads a committee fight to eliminate the provisions of the $4,800,000,000 work-relief bill which give specific powers to the President, although his general powers remain intact. Criticism of the banking and security bills indicates also a tendency to diminish authority given the Executive. Meanwhile, President Roosevelt asserts himself in flatly rejecting the plea of the lately aggressive American Federation of Labor that its withdrawal terminates the Automobile Labor Board. President Green of the A. F. of L. at once adopts a conciliatory attitude—"We want to go over to the White House," he declares, "and discuss all labor problems."

* * *

¶ France takes extraordinary precautions to prevent an anniversary recurrence of the February riots in the streets of Paris. Some 14,000 police and 20,000 mobile guards control the crowds while 50,000 troops are held ready for emergency. Notre Dame Cathedral, where memorial services are held for the 19 victims of one year ago, is the center of excitement. Premier Flandin and Prefect of Police Langeron are booed and hissed by Rightest organizations. Thousands of youth mill and shout in the avenues outside. The Place de la Concorde is splashed with red paint—The threat of an outbreak shows that deep unrest still pervades France.

* * *

¶ Britain sees the Cabinet active in behalf of its India bill and the dole. Parliament begins its debate with the Government firmly backing the pledge of a former Government to give India eventual independence with the status of a British dominion. Oliver Stanley, Minister of Labor, promises Parliament a new bill revising the dole system. The new "needs test" regulations are suspended and cuts made are to be restored—The Government bows before a still rising storm.

* * *

¶ The New York Stock Exchange reflects in business and prices the uncertainty over the imminent decision of the Supreme Court on the gold clause. Washington believes the possibly upsetting decision will be handed down outside of exchange hours. Legal battles in three countries may hinge on the decision. British financial interests may use it to attack validity of the gold clause in Belgian Electric Company bonds. Netherlands financiers may use it to appeal in the Royal Dutch Oil Company cases. Canada has a case involving New Brunswick Railway Company bonds—What all hope is that the United States Supreme Court can show a wise way out of a hard situation.

* * *

¶ London sees the prewar suffragette old guard dine in commemoration of the seventeenth anniversary for votes for British women. Events once tragic take on bright humor as speakers recall days in Halloway jail, hunger strikes and forcible feeding. One woman was forcibly fed 300 times. There is some disagreement as to how effective direct methods really were. Women surely won the right to vote—But some don't credit victory to the persuasive logic in crashing store windows with bricks.

* * *

¶ Little America goes back to white solitude as Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and his second antarctic expedition sail for home. The two ships are loaded from Ross Ice Barrier under difficulties, airplanes and cows being slung aboard in a rolling sea. The expedition, returning after a year and a half, sooner than expected, has made important discoveries. The antarctic continent runs to the South Pole, with no bisecting strait. Tree and fern fossils and coal prove a once mild climate. Rising out of many adventures is Byrd's solitary vigil in a remote ice hut studying weather—Here is a saga proving that iron men still live.

* * *

¶ Hollywood grows excited three weeks ahead of the highly prized annual awards by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. Lifted by acclaim to recognition for their outstanding work in 1934 are Claudette Colbert and Clark Gable in "It Happened One Night," Grace Moore in "One Night of Love," Norma Shearer in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," Frank Morgan in "The Affairs of Cellini," William Powell in "The Thin Man"—It is scarcity as well as merit that moves the public to enthusiastic shouts when a really good picture appears.

* * *

¶ Boston women link up with other women in a nation-wide campaign to offset the growing gambling evil. The Woman's Public Safety Committee in a flood of letters calls "the time ripe for a general uprising"—One million women are asked to knock holes in lottery and gambling legislative bills.

Two Days to Batavia, Hollanders Expect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Hague

AIR liners will fly the 9000 miles from Amsterdam to Batavia practically non-stop in two days in the not very distant future, when ground and beacon services along the route have been further developed, according to Prime Minister Dr. Hendrik Colijn.

These big airplanes will fly day and night and have three pilots, who will be on duty by turns, just like naval officers, Dr. Colijn says.

Little America New Ghost City As Byrd-men Go

Transferring Supplies to Two Ships Occasioned Plenty of Rush

LITTLE AMERICA, Antarctica, Feb. 6 (via Mackay Radio) (AP)—Little America has come to the end of the second and possibly the last cycle in its career as a South Polar exploration base, as the Byrd Expedition broke camp preparatory to the expected departure today.

Little America has become a "ghost" settlement. Its shacks are stripped of everything valuable. All the things that made it a city—aircraft and gas, tractors and scientific apparatus, power and broadcasting plans, all sorts of gadgets and stores too numerous to mention—have been rushed aboard the expedition's flagship and the supply ship berthed in Eleanor Bolling Bight of the Bay of Whales.

The final 24 hours were full of rush and hurry. Some of the men were on their feet close to 48 hours, transferring the supplies to the two vessels.

When the flagship arrived in the Bay of Whales Jan. 29 it was not able to find a safe berth, so it meant patient waiting for favorable conditions, with the supply ship, Bear of Oakland, meanwhile acting as a relay ship. The Bear was moored to the ice masses of the barrier and supplies loaded aboard her despite the risk.

The four airplanes, left in Little America by the first expedition, were taxied or hauled across four miles of barrier ice to the Bight Saturday night and drawn to within about 100 yards of the water's edge. The planes came over one by one, dangling grotesquely from the booms that had been erected on the ice.

Two of the smaller planes were slightly damaged in the transfer

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

New Deal Bills Feel Influence Of Odd Alliance

Three Pending Measures Are Affected by High Court Rulings

Get Closer Analysis

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—In three big bills pending before Congress today, the White House faces an extraordinary situation; in effect, an unwitting alliance between the legislature and judiciary, Congress and the Supreme Court.

Three major parts of the Roosevelt new-deal program, the banking bill, the works relief bill, the social security bill all in greater or lesser degree, face the influence of this tenuous but vital identity between the Court and the Congress. In three separate fields today, developments occurred which indicated a growing inclination of legislators to examine White House proposals more closely. While this tendency is not expected to thwart the Administration in ultimate objectives, the revival of independent judgment by Congress undoubtedly depends in no small measure on recent and prospective decisions of the Supreme Court.

The course of the emergency has been paralleled by increasing authority of the White House, and this authority would be still further increased by provisions in the pending bills.

Knuckles Are Rapped

On the other hand, the ferule of the Supreme Court has just descended with a smart whack over the knuckles of the Administration in the oil case, which declared the White House had more authority over oil regulation than it could constitutionally carry. Furthermore, in the McCracken case, flagging congressional morale was bolstered up in the quarter in which it has its chief hobby—congressional investigations and seizure of private papers. The court decided unanimously the Congress could jail recalcitrant witnesses in such investigations.

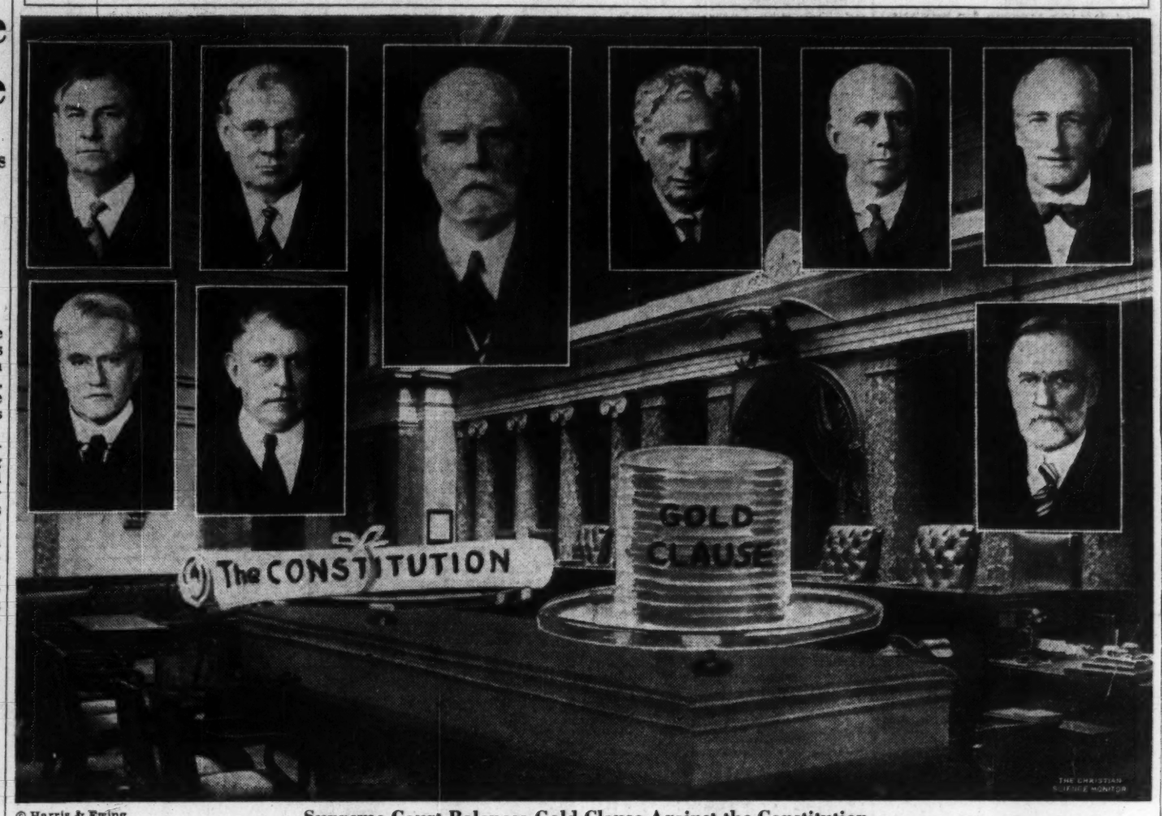
Finally, the pending gold clause case, and a long series of other prospective cases dealing with the constitutional aspects of the New Deal, turn largely on the authority of Congress to delegate powers to the Executive. To many congressmen, this entrance of the forgotten Supreme Court into the picture has been the tocsin for a new encounter.

Rouse Hope in Senate

Bolstered by this Olympian ally, congressional independence has as usual taken shape in the Senate. While not connected directly with

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Humanness Tempers Their Austerity



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Supreme Court Balances Gold Clause Against the Constitution

The Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court Are Framed About the Bench of the Supreme Court Room in Washington. They Will Soon Move Into the New Building Built Especially for the Court's Use. They Are as Follows: First Row, Left to Right: Associate Justices Harlan F. Stone, Pierce Butler; Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes, Associate Justices Louis D. Brandeis, Willis Van Devanter, James C. McReynolds. Second Row, Left to Right: Associate Justices Benjamin N. Cardozo, Owen J. Roberts, George Sutherland. Lower: Interior of Supreme Court.

Women Launch Drive on U. S. Gambling Bills

Public Safety Committee Resists Exploitation of Public Purse

A nationwide drive to kill the lottery bill coming before Congress this year has just been started on one of the widest fronts ever commandeered through the joint action of national women's organizations.

In a letter sent today to every prominent woman leader in the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

High Court Has Its Lighter Side

* * *

Its Members Not Always Sit With Furrowed Brows But Recall They Are Of, For and By the People

* * *

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—Members of the Supreme Court of the United States would be a little less than human if they were not aware of all the excitement which they have stirred up pending their decision in the gold clause cases.

Other functionaries in the capital have to work hard to create a stir, but the nine dark-robed members of the Supreme Court create a cumulative sensation by doing nothing at all. The decision is imminent, the day will soon be here, and then the nervous stock markets, the bankers, at home and in Europe, and the world at large will know at last what this singular third branch of the American Government thinks of the New Deal's monetary policies. No such condition could develop in any other country on earth. No other country has just such a supreme court.

Just what nine reticent members think of all the stir they are creating no outsider can guess, and the members of the Court are not telling. But there are social circles within the capital which individual members of the Court enter and one orbit cuts across another.

Rather Enjoy Situation

In recent days the members of the court have seemed to enjoy their focal position. Instead of refraining from reading newspaper speculation as to their decision in the case, the court members are represented as chuckling over some of the far-fetched prognostications. The Supreme Court is the nearest thing to a reigning house that America possesses. It is so serene in its own established authority that, so far as is known, it has never even instituted proceedings of contempt of court, even when—not so long ago—a photographer took some sly pictures of its members while in session, and published them in a magazine.

The Court is not above a little comic relief in a grave sort of fashion, and is willing to deflate a pompous attorney who appears before it with manners better suited to browbeating an inferior court than pleading impartially before the august tribunal.

Eases Newcomer's Path

On the other hand it treats kindly the difficulties of embarrassed youngsters who appear before it. In one of the first of the pending four gold cases the lawyer of one client was a young man who obviously ill at ease, boggled over pronunciation of the word "constitutional" every time he came to it.

These detached judicial American rulers, who are not elected, serve a lifetime, and can overthrow the will of Congress if they see fit, are human enough. Mr. Justice Holmes used to declare that there is a class of cases in which two valid but mutually irreconcilable views of the Constitution came before the Court. In deciding which line of equally controlling precedents to follow, said the great jurist, the court members were ultimately guided more by economics, and their own personal attitude toward property and person, than by the law.

Here it was that the very humanity of the individual court members was vitally important. It is not for nothing that at the present day one faction of the court has been termed "conservative," another "liberal."

Gives Scope for Elasticity

It is this "No Man's Land" of constitutional law, of conflicting precedents, which provides the Court with scope to follow trends in social legislation and other matters. Historians show that the Supreme Court follows at something of a distance—but follow it does.

Members of the court are indeed very human, in a number of ways. Who would ever suspect them of engaging, for example, in a dispute as to whether the Chief Justice or an ambassador shall head the line to the dinner table of a Washington hostess; or whether an associate justice or a minister shall have precedence.

If anyone supposes that this is a trivial and amusing situation one should interview one of the hostesses of the capital. It is anything but funny to them, and it may be downright tragic to an ambitious newcomer to the capital stage, who does not know the ropes.

Like all questions of precedence, which seem so amusing on the surface to the outside world, it comes down to a question of maintaining or asserting the dignity and self-respect of an office.

The Court's Contention

The jurists contend that since they are the third wheel of the Government, on a parity with Executive and Legislature, that the Chief Justice outranks an ambassador, who exem-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Lights Go Out On Left Wingers In Brain Trust

AAA Chief Starts Move for Reorganization on Conservative Lines

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—Perhaps the sixth of February is as good a day as any to sing the swan song of the brain trust. Last night it became known that drastic reorganization in the AAA was paving the way for retirement of some of the brightest remaining stars in the former contellation:

Jerome N. Frank, counsel to the AAA; Frederic C. Howe, veteran liberal crusader and consumers' counsel; Gardner Jackson, his former newspaper assistant; a bevy of young lawyers; Victor Rotnem, Lee Pressman, Francis Shea.

But these officials follow the path of retirement already trod by most of the other estwhile luminaries.

Resignations Demanded

And today Chester C. Davis, administrator of AAA, sent a curt letter demanding resignations of the Left Wingers,saying "This will ad-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Curley to Stem Mill Removals From Bay State

Governor's 'Brain Trust' to Keep Aloof From Political Activities

Greater Boston Port

Wide Reforms Promised—Utility Rate Cuts Are Planned

Advance notice of Governor Curley's intention to mobilize all means of reversing the outflow of industries from Massachusetts, was disclosed today by Prof. John J. Murray of Boston University, member of the Curley "brain trust" that is supporting the Governor in planning the strategy for this move.

Professor Murray also revealed that the "brain trust" would hold itself strictly separate from the political activities of the Governor, in an interview today. It will confine its activities to the realm of advising on matters of social and economic betterment, he said, not allowing itself to become embroiled in political maneuvers and strategy.

Also included in the objectives forwarded by the "brain trust" is a comprehensive revision of transportation rates, which now discriminate against the Port of Boston, Professor Murray indicated. Plans are being formulated to establish a structure of both ship and railroad rates which will give Boston an equal footing with New York in bidding for export and import traffic.

But a Beginning

The far-reaching measures of Governor Curley to date, he said, were but a beginning. The sudden blows struck against high utility rates, the efforts to reduce bank mortgage charges, the denunciation of fees paid to private liquidating agents of closed banks—these are but a promise of the reform measures to come which are even now in the mill, and being shaped by the "brain trust."

He hinted that gas and electricity rates would be reduced about Feb. 21. This would be only a tentative revision for the immediate benefit of the consuming public, he said. The Governor favors such a temporary reduction at once, separate from the more considered and permanent readjustment which is expected to come later.

Professor Murray is at work on these temporary reductions, being chairman of a special committee appointed by the Governor to take over this adjustment from the Public Utilities Commission, which is not in the Governor's favor at present.

Rate Cut Sought

Governor Curley believes that the commission would not bring about the reduction that he desires, it was said.

Professor Murray's comments on the intention of the "brain trust" to steer clear of politics came as an answer to questions from many interested quarters. It was widely asked whether a group of educators and experts in various social and economic lines would align themselves with the political dealings of the Governor, or whether they would endeavor to build up a reputation for impartiality.

Professor Murray indicated the latter would be the course of the expert group. It is therefore expected that the State will have a nonpartisan body of planners and advisers who will endeavor to consider plans purely on the basis of their social and economic merits.

Soviets Expect Accord on Mongolia

Japan More Openly Rules Manchoukuo Through Obscure Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HSINKING, Manchuria — When British and American diplomatic officials recently registered protests in Tokyo regarding the institution of a petroleum monopoly in Manchoukuo, a reply was made to the effect that Japan had nothing to do with the Manchoukuo Government; that Manchoukuo was entirely independent and should be approached directly by the powers.

Consular officials and other qualified observers in Manchuria do not agree. On the contrary, they state that there is overwhelming evidence that Manchoukuo does not and could not take one single step of any importance that is not inspired, or at the least approved, by Japan.

The method of Japanese control is somewhat involved and is apparent only to those familiar with the machinery of the Government. It was undoubtedly made that way on purpose, not only to support denials of responsibility from Tokyo, but also to minimize local resentment. However, its circuitousness does not detract in the least from its efficiency.

Circuitous Control

On the surface, the new Manchoukuo Government appears a modern and enlightened type of limited monarchy, carefully representative of the various races dwelling within the country. In all but one obscure department the titleholders and most of the subordinates are Chinese or Manchu, many of them being well-known figures whose names are calculated to inspire confidence, both at home and abroad.

But in actual fact the real powers of government do not rest in the hands of these department heads. They are held by that one remaining department which is frequently entirely overlooked: the General Affairs Board, composed almost entirely of Japanese.

A chart of the Government divides it clearly into three sections: executive, legislative and administrative. The Emperor Kang Te, with his Prime Minister and seven Privy Councilors, represents the executive division. The legislative includes a legislative or la..-making council, a State Council which promulgates the laws, and a Supervisory Council which oversees their observance and enforcement. The administrative section includes the various operative ministries such as finance, foreign affairs, communications, etc.

This chart does not show the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

By a Staff Artist

Boundary in Dispute

Arrow Shows City of Kuhyr-Obo, Taken by Manchoukuo Troops

Lytton Sees Britain Firm on Manchoukuo

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—It is "unthinkable" that Great Britain will ever agree to the permanent occupation of Manchuria by the Japanese, according to the Earl of Lytton, one-time Viceroy of India and chairman of the League of Nations Commission to Manchuria, who arrived here on the Olympic last night.

Lord Lytton said Japanese officials informed him in 1932 that the correct boundaries of Manchoukuo were the Great Wall on the south, the Amur River on the north and Korea on the east. The western boundary, he added, had not been fixed definitely.

Lord Lytton found the Far Eastern peace situation improved, with the feeling between Japan and Soviet Russia "much more friendly today than it was a year ago." Although there may be trouble from time to time arising out of the many questions and problems which must be dealt with, he held that none of these was likely to lead to war. Lord Lytton, accompanied by Lady Lytton, is here on the invitation of the League for Political Education for a series of lectures.

Border Guards Retreated to Avoid Hostilities, Mongolian States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, Feb. 6—Peaceful settlement is expected of the new source of friction between Japanese-controlled Manchoukuo and the Outer Mongolian Republic under Russian tutelage which arose Feb. 3 when Manchoukuo troops occupied a segment of Outer Mongolian territory on the border of the so-called autonomous Mongolia province of Manchoukuo.

The Russian press published statements from Premier Gendun of Outer Mongolia, declaring that border guards, according to previous instructions, withdrew before Manchoukuo troops' advance and would continue to retreat "within specified limits" since Mongolia is willing to negotiate the question of disputed territory.

Manchoukuo troops officered by Japanese made a previous attempt to occupy this district on Jan. 24 when the Mongolians resisted and a skirmish occurred.

Japanese maps published as recently as 1932 show this district within Outer Mongolia, whereas similar maps of 1934 show it inside Manchoukuo. The assumption therefore appears that the Japanese military intends to cut off this segment for strategical reasons.

Foreign experts here believe the Mongolians are not likely to consider its loss permanent.

Renewal of Fighting Reported by Hsinking

TOKYO, Feb. 6 (AP)—Fresh hostilities along the Manchoukuo-Outer Mongolia border were reported yesterday in dispatches from Hsinking to the Rengo (Japanese) News Agency, which said a Manchoukuo patrol was fired upon Feb. 1 by Mongols. No casualties were reported.

Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolian representatives continued, meanwhile, to discuss the time and place for a conference to settle the boundary dispute. The Mongols insist that the negotiations be held at Ulna Bator (Urga), capital of Outer Mongolia, while the Japanese want them conducted on Manchoukuo territory.

Child Labor Ban Beaten

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 6 (AP)—New Mexico's House of Representatives rejected Feb. 4 by one vote, 24 to 23, ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment.

Mansfield Ends Pre-censoring

G. O. P. General Attack Is Ready

Goodwin Back in His Old Seat

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Censorship Changed

Henceforth, Mayor Mansfield will permit any dramatic production to open in Boston, and will order it censored at the initial performance, he announced today. The producer and theater must accept all responsibility for closing the show, should it prove unsatisfactory to the censorship, he said.

The occasion for this ruling was a rumor that Mr. Mansfield would bar the New York production "Sailor Beware." The Mayor indignantly denied it, scenting a publicity stunt. He seized the opportunity, however, to state his new policy and to say that Chief Justice Wilfred Bolster was responsible for his change of tactics since the banning of the O'Casey play, "Within the Gates."

At that time, the Chief Justice refused to concur in the banning of the O'Casey play, holding that it was illegally carried out. According to the statutes, he said, it is first necessary that the board of censorship or its representatives attend one performance.

The change of policy was therefore not a victory for those opposed to censorship. It merely constituted a change of method in applying the censorship, for legal reasons. Previously, the Mayor had sought to save the theater and the producer the needless expense of bringing their show to Boston, only to have its permit canceled.

G. O. P. Attack Ready

A state-wide Republican publicity program by radio and soap box was today in the wind, with the objectives of exposing alleged abuses in the Curley regime and laying the groundwork for the 1936 elections.

Definite plans for such an "educational" program were discussed by the executive committee of the Massachusetts Republican Club last night, it was intimated by the president, Robert T. Bushnell.

Details were not disclosed. It was understood, however, that the Republicans would take to the air with all the factual denunciations of the Curley regime that they can muster.

If successful, the Massachusetts program might lead to similar tactics in the national election, it was hinted. The Massachusetts radiocasts are expected by some to pave the way for a concerted radio attack on the Roosevelt spending program.

The opening gun will be a radiocast scheduled for tomorrow night at 6:15, over station WBZ. Mr. Bushnell will speak, followed by Winfield A. Schuster, key man of the Curley opposition in the Executive Council. "We will inform the citizens just what the wolf on Beacon Hill is doing to the detriment of the entire Commonwealth," Mr. Bushnell said.

Senator Henry Parkman Jr. heartily endorsed the plan, saying that the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1935

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Boston and New England News—Pages 2-3
Sports—Page 8
Financial—Pages 10 and 11
Features
Radio Time-Table 2
Weather 3
Events Tonight 3
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods 6-7
The Home Forum 9
Watching Our Own House [With Spanish Translation]
Boston Snapshots 13
Radio Review 13
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Surfboat and Truck Beat Ice and Snow In Relief of Island Folk

MACHIASPORT, Maine, Feb. 6 (AP)—Cut off from shore for more than a week by a solid sheet of ice jamming Machias Bay, coast guardsmen of the lonely Cross Island station effected a landing yesterday at Sprague's Neck to replenish their seriously depleted food supply.

The ice began moving seaward early yesterday, broken up by rising temperatures and an exceptionally high run of tide. And cautiously the guardsmen, in their surfboat, chugged shoreward through grinding floes.

Ashore, Capt. H. T. Flynn loaded a snowplow truck with supplies for the coast guard station and inched slowly over the snow-drifted roads of the Holmes Bay district toward Sprague's Neck—the one point sufficiently free of anchor ice to permit the surfboat to make a landing.

Eleven men and their families are quartered at the Cross Island station.

Mines Are Abandoned As Result of Strike

WILKES-BARRE, Penna., Feb. 6 (AP)—The second day of a strike called by the United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania brought announcement from the Glen Alden Coal Company of abandonment of two mines employing 1600 men.

"These mines are definitely and permanently abandoned," said Edward Griffith, general manager. "We have wanted to work them and have worked them, but if the men refuse to work, we will not again try to operate them."

Mansfield Ends Pre-censoring

G. O. P. General Attack Is Ready

Goodwin Back in His Old Seat

(Continued from Page 1)

first step for the party is to gain public confidence. This must be done, he stressed, by "well founded criticisms of the Huey Long tactics being employed at the State House."

Goodwin Confirmed

The Executive Council today confirmed Governor Curley's appointment of Frank A. Goodwin to the post of state registrar of motor vehicles. Thus Mr. Goodwin returns to the office from which he was removed by Alvan T. Fuller. Since that time Mr. Goodwin has been chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, a post from which he was removed by Governor Ely late in 1934.

The Council vote was 6 to 3. Two Republicans, Edmond Cote of Fall River and Frank A. Brooks of Watertown, joined the Democratic councillors to support Mr. Goodwin. The new registrar was sworn in within an hour after the confirmation of his appointment. He will assume his duties tomorrow morning.

Fin Com to Query Dolan

The reorganized Boston Finance Commission today prepared to examine former City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan on his questioned city bond transactions. Mr. Dolan was said to have returned voluntarily from Florida, ready to testify.

This action followed an independent move to uncover the Dolan bond transactions, initiated by the City Council, yesterday. The Council ordered the present city treasurer to supply it with all relevant information at once.

Mr. Dolan's reasons for returning now, when court action had to be instituted to compel his return previous to the changes in the commission personnel, were challenged by George Farnum, former investigator for the commission.

"It is significant that Dolan's return was delayed until I was gotten out of the way," he said.

Widespread allegations that the commission was about to suppress the Dolan inquiry were taken notice of by Chairman E. Mark Sullivan of the commission, and stoutly denied.

"Certain newspapers and certain individuals in and out of public service are deliberately attempting to mislead the public into believing that the Commission has stopped an investigation that its predecessor started," he said. "This is not the fact. Those who are responsible for stories to the contrary have ulterior motives in attempting to create a contrary impression."

The Commission's inquiry will go forward at once.

ERA Gets $1,500,000

After many anxious days, the Massachusetts ERA today had a fat check for $1,500,000 on its desk—assuring funds to eke the projects along until Feb. 16. The hope is that Congress will have passed the $4,880,000,000 relief and works bill, by that time.

The allocation of the funds from Washington followed frantic pleas by telegram and long-distance telephone, from local and state government officials, asking that the 100,000 persons now at work be not abruptly thrown out of their jobs.

Yankee Real Speeder

Justifying the expectation of her builders, the new stainless steel Flying Yankee of the Boston & Maine and Maine Central railroads yesterday clipped off speeds above 100 miles an hour in trial runs over the Reading tracks between Philadelphia and West Trenton, N. J.

Like many a suburban train, this new Yankee will carry no mail, no baggage, will be a passenger train and nothing else on its daily runs between Boston and Bangor. It seats 144 passengers, half again as many as the Burlington's train. For, reasoned the railroads, why build a lightweight train and load it down with baggage and mail after having gone to the trouble of lightening it? Thus did the two New England roads announce their opening gun in a campaign to win passenger traffic back from other fields of transportation. Recent advertising by the roads has emphasized in a humorous fashion the advantages of traveling in a train when highways are clogged by snow.

Relief Nears $2,000,000

The Emergency Campaign mounted today to $1,822,000, amid a shower of tiny Cinderella slippers. Judging for the perfect foot, that is to fit the master slipper best, opened at the Hotel Statler. It was announced that the winner of the contest will have tea with Mrs. Roosevelt at Washington, as well as having all manner of dreams come true through the trip to Washington and the gifts that go with it.

Meanwhile, the committee gave out the remarks of Chairman Oscar W. Haussermann before a meeting in the interests of the campaign.

"We—the thousands of us who have enrolled under the banners of the Emergency Campaign—are fighting not only for the 200,000 and more men, women and children in this community who need a helping hand; not only for the institutions which serve the needs of this great host of people; we fight for the institution of free-will giving to charity; we fight for what we conceive a moral obligation on the part of all of us, to help our fellow men in adversity."

Borah Action Backed

Mayor Mansfield of Boston, in telegrams to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Senators David I. Walsh and Marcus A. Coolidge, urged the immediate adoption of Senator William E. Borah's resolution calling for investigation of religious persecution in Mexico.

The Mayor's telegram in part follows:

"The cruelty of the intolerance exhibited in Mexico has intensified to the point where the United States Government ought officially to intervene. The situation is comparable to that of Spanish cruelty to inhabitants of Cuba when our Government intervened and precipitated the war with Spain."

Boston Borrows at .85

An all-time low bid for notes of the city of Boston was made by a syndicate headed by the Chase National Bank of New York today, which bid par plus a premium of $21 for notes bearing an interest rate of .85 per cent per annum. This means that Boston is borrowing money at .85 per cent.

This offering is the first for the city for the current year. The first public offering for last year was $3,000,000, dated March 1, and it bore an interest rate of 2.60 per cent. Mayor Mansfield said that this shows that within one year the interest has fallen from 2.60 to .85 per cent.

Briefs

Penalties for illegal parking in Boston were reduced yesterday. The fines will be $2, $3, and $5 for first, second and third offense instead of the old $3, $5, and $10 fines.

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An explosive laboratory is to be organized at police headquarters under the direction of Walter Weger, former state chemist and a well known expert on explosives to be attached to the office of the armorer, and the department ballestician, Edward J. Seibolt, according to an announcement made by Police Commissioner Joseph J. Leonard, today.

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In a race against possible speculation, federal officials were today preparing to fly to Boston from Washington with a $5,000,000 check to start the process of acquiring land for South Boston's housing project.

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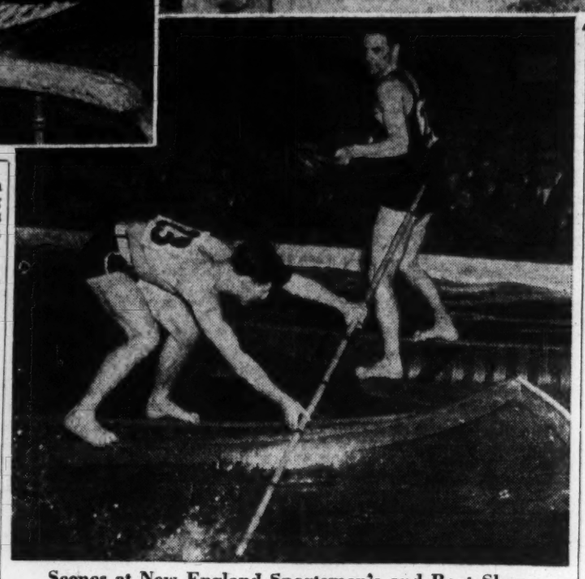
A state police system for New Hampshire, under which all local police agencies would be co-ordinated, is before the Legislature. A single state police executive would be appointed, existing municipal police commissions would be abolished, and a state constabulary for protection of rural districts would be set up. Opposition is expected from local police agencies and some county sheriffs.

♪ ♪ ♪

Maine has a state director of the Home Owners Loan Corporation today in Basil Ames of Norridgewock who will replace Arthur C. Glass, special representative, who has been handling the work recently.

Bringing the Great Outdoors Indoors



Scenes at New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show

Upper Left—A Guide at Last Frontier on Hudson Bay. Upper Right—Guide Ross McKenney and Governor Brann of Maine. Lower—A Canoe Tilt at the Show.

Outdoor Sports Urged by Governor At Sportsmen Show

Thousands of persons from all over New England are going indoors to see the outdoors this week in Boston at the Mechanics Building, where the New England Sportsmen and Boat Show is being held. And many for the first time are getting a realistic picture of what life is in the "great north country."

Governor Curley with his daughter, Miss Mary Curley, visited the show late last night and in a speech declared himself for increased recreational facilities in Massachusetts. He said he has made available $100,000 to advertise the State's recreational advantages this year. He also said that a 10-year program of outdoor sport development is being planned.

Governor Curley was introduced by Chief Need-dah-bah a full-blooded Penobscot Indian, who, in full regalia of his tribe, feathers, moccasins and beaded hide pants, looked strange before the modernistic microphone. Chief Need-dah-bah is the official master of ceremonies at the show.

The logrolling contests held nightly in the big pool provide many thrills for the crowds as expert rollers attempt to keep their balance upon the slippery logs. Canoe racing and tilting and canoe filling gave the spectators plenty of excitement, as spills are as frequent as in the logrolling. An ingenious device of pulleys and rope has been arranged in the pool so that the skill of the racers is measured by the distance they are able to pull their opponent in five minutes.

Woodchoppers from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts enter into two contests a day. Foot-thick square timber is used and the huskies usually slice their way through in two or three minutes.

Governor Brann of Maine was a visitor to the exhibition yesterday and he spent considerable time inspecting the Maine exhibit which is one of the largest and most original in the show.

Mooney Files New Plea

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP) — Thomas J. Mooney asked the Supreme Court yesterday to reconsider its recent refusal to review his conviction of participating in the 1916 San Francisco preparedness Day parade bombing. He is serving a life sentence in San Quentin penitentiary.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Monitor Views News..	Rhythm Four.....	Baseball school....	Adventure sketch..
5:15 Agricultural reports..	Tom Mix sketch....	Yankee Singers....	"Skippy" sketch..
5:30 "The Singing Lady"	Studio recital.....	"Jack Armstrong".	School Com. talk..
5:45 Little Orphan Annie.	Stamp Club.....	String quintet....	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00 Education talk.....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15 "Air Adventures".....	sketches; music..	Soloist; quartet....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30 News; features.....	Features; news....	"Lum and Abner"...	"The Shadow".....
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news.	"Billy Batchelor".	Melody Limited....	network sketch...
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy".....	Salute program....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15 Plantation music.....	"Black Chamber".	"Just Plain Bill"...	Fisher Orchestra..
7:30 "Red Davis" sketch...	Popular vocal.....	Merry-Go-Round...	Golf lesson.....
7:45 "Paradise" sketch....	Piano duo.....	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch....
8:00 Mark Hellinger; solo-	Mary Pickford and	Sketch; music.....	Studio recital.....
8:15 ists; orchestra.....	stock company...	Edwin C. Hill.....	Education talk.....
8:30 Nature League talk...	Popular soloists &	Varieties; Everett	Master of Mystery.
8:45 Minstrel duo.....	orchestra.....	Marshall; music..	dramatic sketch..
9:00 "20,000 Years in Sing	Town Hall To-	Lily Pons, soprano;	Van Pool Orch....
9:15 Sing," sketch.....	night: Fred Allen;	ensemble; orch....	Organ; soloist....
9:30 Maria Jeritza, Vien-	soloists; players	"Adventures of	Le Paradis Orch...
9:45 nese soprano.....	and orchestra.....	Gracie"; orch....	News Service.....
10:00 Hollywood Gossip.....	Guy Lombardo's	Relay to and from	Perley Stevens &
10:15 Madame Sylvia.....	Orch.; Pat Barnes	Little America....	his orchestra....
10:30 Joe Rines and his	"One Man's Fam-	NRA speaker.....	"Melody Master-
10:45 dance orchestra.....	ily," dramatic sk.	Musical Rhymester	pieces"; concert..
11:00 Reports; speaker.....	Forecasts; events..	News Service.....	Leon Belasco and
11:15 Kemp Orchestra.....	Voice of Romance.	Le Paradis Band...	his orchestra.....
11:30 "The Square Dagger,"	Art Kassel and	Ozzie Nelson and	Claude Hopkins &
11:45 dramatic sketch.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:45 WEEI, Rice String Quartet recital from Schenectady, N. Y.
10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, "Air Breaks"; popular variety program.
2:00 WBZ, Music Guild; Piano, violin and cello soloists.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air; music program.
3:00 WNAC, "Roadways of Romance"; soloists; popular orchestra.
3:15 WBZ, Eastman School of Music; quartet recital.
4:45 WEEI, Sam Curtis's radio chat.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 WEEI, Rachelle Shubow, concert pianist.
6:00 WBZ, Radio Fair Play Forum; Robert T. Bushnell, speaker.

Dinner and After

7:00 WEEI, Harvard Alumni Association chorus program.
7:15 WBZ, "Gems of Melody"; concert orchestra; chorus; narrator.
7:45 WBZ, Ruth Etting, soloist; Red Nichols and his orchestra.
8:00 WNAC, "Hour of Charm"; Phil Spitalny and his girl vocal-instrumentalists.
8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour.
8:15 WAAB, "The Art of the Cave Man—20,000 Years Ago," Dr. H. H. Powers.
8:30 WBZ, "Red Trails"; musical and dramatic story of Northwest Mounted Police.
8:30 WNAC, Forum of Liberty; guest speaker; Edwin C. Hill; soloist; orchestra.
8:45 WAAB, "What Everyone Should Know About the Law," Bessie N. Page.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI, Show Boat; Frank McIntyre; soloists; players; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; soloist.
9:30 WBZ, "Music Magic"; vocal soloists; narrator; concert orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; pianist; girls' glee club
9:45 WBZ, "An American in China," interview of Arthur Walworth, author.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Melodic Strings"; symphonic ensemble from Toronto, Ont.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall; soloists; chorus; male quartet.
10:30 WBZ, Economics in a Changing Social Order: "Public Works," speakers.
11:15 WBZ, Short-wave relay from schooner Seth Parker, from south Pacific.
11:15 WNAC, Telegraphic report, Bruins-Toronto hockey game, Frank Ryan.

Shoe Union Hopes For Pay Schedule In Three Classes

Step to Reorganization of Code Authority Seen in Boston Meetings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 6—Interpreted by union leaders as the first step in a move by NRA officials toward reorganization of the boot and shoe code authority, Capt. W. C. Conover of Washington, acting deputy NRA administrator, was today reported engaged in a series of conferences in Boston.

Local union officials also anticipate that the conferences will be extended to this city, Haverhill, Salem and other Massachusetts shoe centers prior to the return of Captain Conover to the Capital.

Col. Walter Magnum, successor to the deposed Col. Harry S. Berry, as NRA deputy administrator in charge of the shoe code, is also expected to visit the local territory before the end of the week or early next week, according to reports received here from the general officers of the United Shoe & Leather Workers Union in Boston.

While in the local territory it is understood that Captain Conover will investigate the charge made at recent hearings by Mayor J. Fred Manning that rural communities have offered financial inducements and lower labor costs to influence the removal of firms from the city centers in Massachusetts.

Members of the general executive board of the union today voiced the belief that when the shoe code authority is revised it will include not only representatives of organized labor who are eliminated on the present board, but also representatives of shoe operators organizations in addition to the National Boot & Shoe Manufacturers Association. Up to the present it is charged that western manufacturers have predominated on the board.

Minimum Wage Scale

Union leaders also expect that the necessity for a shorter work week, and the establishment of a minimum wage scale divided into three classes, skilled, semiskilled and unskilled, will receive careful attention in the future deliberations.

Meanwhile, shoe workers and union leaders find much food for thought in the many reports received here from rural districts, that firms which deserted Lynn are now regretting their action.

It is explained that the manufacturers have learned that skilled stitchers cannot be trained in a week nor a year, and because of the shortage of these and other skilled workers in the more distant rural districts, the plants are handicapped in filling orders on time.

One very promising factor here is the unusual activity apparent in the last factories and die shops, which are turning out forms for styles of shoes which will make their appearance in the Easter parades.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

NRA — We Do Our Part

New England
Sportsmen's
and Boat Show
Mechanics Bldg.
NOW OPEN
10 A.M. to 10:30 P.M.
Hunting and Fishing, Archery, Fly, Bait and Surf Casting, Wild Animals, Birds, Eskimo Dogs, Game Fish and Rare Waterfowl. United States and Canadian Government Displays. State Exhibits. Log Rolling and Wood Chopping Contests, Canoe Tilting, North Woods Trappers, Motor Boats, Sport Equipment.
Admission 55c
Children 35c
Direction CAMPBELL-FAIRBANKS EXPOSITIONS
BOSTON

No. 18 in a value series of

BB's BETTER BUYS FOR YOU BUSINESS BUILDERS FOR US

Filene's
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SALE
of one or few-of-a-kind pieces of rich, gleaming
SILVER plated Holloware

Because there were too few pieces for salesmen to carry in their lines, this maker sold them to us at substantial savings!

at $1.95 — Fluted Sandwich trays; Etched Compotes; Bon Bon dishes; Small meat platter; Scalloped Bread trays

at $2.95 — Sugar and Cream sets; Sandwich trays with handles; Casseroles, Bowls, Tall Candlesticks, a pair; Gravy Boat, Large Vases

at $3.95 — Chased Centrepieces; Coffee Pots, Water pitchers; Well and tree platters; Matching vegetable dishes

at $5 — Few lovely individual platters, dishes, coffee pots

STREET FLOOR—SILVERWARE—FILENE'S

A Frank Talk About Our Amazing SALE

Precious gems are not bought quickly. No matter how low the price, you need time to ponder and select.

Our salesmen are eager to show you whatever you may wish to see. And we invite you to shop around town to compare prices. We feel sure you'll find ours astoundingly low.

It takes time, too, to build or remodel a home, yet there is no better time to select your lighting fixtures, wall brackets and sconces than during this sale. They all have a reduction of one-third to one-half. We are glad to send a man at no extra charge to help you with the proper lighting.

But if you are considering such purchases we want you to heed our friendly warning, to realize that in all too brief a time each piece will return to its substantially higher price.

BIGELOW KENNARD & CO.
West Street at Washington
BOSTON

IVY... America's Fashion Corset

IT'S what you wear underneath the frock these days that determines its chic and graceful lines. That is why IVY CORSETS and all-in-ones are cut to faithfully follow every line of the figure—nipping the waist—giving a delicate uplift curve to the bust and moulding the hips.

IVY CORSET SHOP
378 Boylston Street, Boston
8 Church Street—WELLESLEY
100 Pratt Street—HARTFORD

Removal Sale

Shirts, Neckwear, Clothing, Pajamas, Hats, Hosiery, Mufflers, Sweaters, Robes, Underwear, at great reductions —to close out quickly.

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FLOWERS of QUALITY
A Large Selection at Fair Prices
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SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Our "Budget Service" merits your patronage because of its fine quality and moderate price. To try it is to prefer it. . . . . .
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Individual haircuts and finger waves—Correct Hair Tinting.
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The National Rockland Bank *of* Boston
Capital . . . $1,500,000
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BOSTON OFFICE
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ROXBURY OFFICE
2343 Washington Street

FLOWERS are symbols of happiness — what a world this would be without *flowers.*
Flowers by WIRE sent anywhere—any time.
Penn the Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

New England, we thank you!

On January 1 we announced our new policy of "Pay Cash, Pay Less" as it applied to Houghton's. Today after a month's operation we are glad to report to you—to our thousands of customers and those we hope to call such in the future—upon the success of our plan. To all of New England, yes, even to *Sweden and *China, we are extremely grateful for your whole-hearted acceptance of our "Pay Cash, Pay Less" policy.

The results of our month's operation have been exceptionally successful, in fact far better than our greatest expectations. You have accepted our plan; you verified the sincerity of our statements of values and savings; you have participated in our extra savings of Legal Stamps; you have assured us by your patronage that we are on the right road and we thank you for your guiding spirit.

We have increased our business tremendously over last year, while in general, retail business in New England—yes, even in the United States—has, we believe, shown a decrease in the month of January.

The great test came in the last few days with all New England snowbound. Our mail and telephone orders from Eastport, Me., to Bridgeport, Conn.; from the Berkshires to the Cape proved beyond a question of doubt that thrifty New Englanders whole-heartedly believe in the policy of "Pay Cash, Pay Less" at Houghton's.

Again, Houghton's, Boston's oldest cash department store—92 years old, in fact—thanks you!

*We sent a cedar chest to Sweden and linen doilies to China.

Our prices are lower than when we had charge accounts; that is what we mean when we say "Pay Cash, Pay Less" at Houghton's.

THE GREATER Houghton's
Houghton and Dutton — Tremont at Beacon: Boston
"Pay Cash—Pay Less"—A Boston BUY-word!

Where Wheels of Industry Are Slowed Down by Union Issue

Center: Ewing Galloway. Others By a Staff Photographer

About 250 Employees Are Affected by Controversy

Upper Left—Typical Homes of Textile Workers at Stafford Springs, Conn. Upper Right—Cyrus Johnson Woolen Co. Mills. Center—Laborer Cutting Switch on Board in Engine Room. Lower Left—Another View of Mills. Lower Right—East Main Street.

Connecticut Textile Mill Stands Firm for Retention of Two Former Strike-breakers Against Labor's Demand That They Be Discharged. Federal Mediator's Decision Awaited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STAFFORD SPRINGS, Conn., Feb. 6—Hope of settling the three-weeks-old strike here at the Cyril Johnson Woolen Mills today hinged on a decision expected momentarily from Richard Evarts, federal mediator.

Complete secrecy surrounded the activities of Mr. Evart since federal hearings closed yesterday, leaving all parties completely in the dark as to which way the federal lever will swing—toward capital or toward labor.

In either event, company owners today declared their intention to "stand pat" at all costs on the employment in the plant of two former strike breakers from Southbridge, the hiring of whom constitues the entire strike issue in this town.

One Side Must Yield

This determined attitude by mill owners is taken to indicate that there will be no settlement of the strike here unless labor backs down from is demands that the two strike breakers be removed from the mills.

At the final federal hearing held yesterday at Hartford, labor charged mill owners with coercing the two strike breakers into remaining on the job. This the mill owners denied, declaring that their only interest in the workers was to see them treated as fairly as the other help.

Whether the strikers agree to return to work or not, F. E. Luce, plant manager, stated that there will not now be room for all of them. Last Thursday, he said, the former workers were asked to come back to work with the promise of complete reinstatement. Ninety of them returned, the other 150 remained out.

Outside Workers Hired

The plant hired about 40 outside workers to get the mills in operation. Settlement of the strike will have to be made, Mr. Luce said, on terms that will not require the removal of these new workers.

The dispute closed the mills three weeks ago but they reopened on a partial basis Jan. 31 with one-half the nominal number of workers on the pay roll. There has been no violence. But local retail business is beginning to feel the recurring weekly loss to the workers of $3000 to $4000 in wages.

Asked if he did not consider the town's welfare of greater importance than the jobs of the two strikebreakers, Mr. Luce declared that the mill was taking its stand for a principle, that the mill had always stood by its non-union workers who were hired in just as good faith as union workers

"The two workers in question," Mr. Luce declared, "have broken no company rules Why should they be discharged?"

Came From Southbridge

Labor, on the other hand, holds out for the principle of organization, the 125 strikers insisting that they will not return to work beside men who have served as strikebreakers. The two nonunion workers were hired at the Hamilton Woolen Mills in Southbridge during the national textile strike.

With the completion of federal hearings here, the strike issue has run the gamut of arbitration, first between the mill owners and strikers, next through the intervention of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, and finally going to the Labor Relations Board in Washington. At hearings held in Washington, labor representatives admitted that they may have acted somewhat hastily in not allowing sufficient time to settle differences before closing down the mills.

The recent reopening of the Hamilton Mills where the two strike-breakers were formerly employed has no bearing on the local strike, say labor leaders.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"THE DISTAFF SIDE" (Shubert). Sybil Thorndike in well written and played comedy by John Van Druten, with Estelle Winwood and Viola Keats. 8:30.

"THE ELDEST" (Wilbur). A tragic picture of life in an American small town, by Eugenie Courtright. 8:30.

"THE FIRST LEGION" (Plymouth). Bert Lytell wrestling with problems faced by Jesuits, in an effective and unusual play. 8:30.

"IOLANTHE" (Colonial). D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, of London. 8:15.

Movies

STATE—First issue of "The March of Time," and "David Copperfield." 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:35.

EXETER—"Music in the Air." 3:20, 6:20, 9:15. Also "Girl of My Dreams."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer." Fine acting by Aubrey Smith, Sir Guy Standing and Gary Cooper in thrilling story of British officers on the northern frontier of India. Fenway, 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Paramount, 9 a. m., 12, 3:05, 6:15, 9:20. Also "Jealousy."

FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran." 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

KEITH'S—Stage: Joe Penner; Boswell Sisters; Stan Kavanaugh, excellent juggler; acrobats; dancers. First show, 11:24 a. m. Screen: Jimmy Durante in story of traveling puppet show. "Carnival." 10 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:30, 8, 10:30.

ORPHEUM—"Sequoia." Fine animal picture taken in Sequoia National Park. 9:45 a. m., 12:59, 3:55, 7, 10:05. Vaudeville.

BOSTON—Anne Shirley in "School for Girls." 10:13 a. m., 1:17, 4:21, 7:11, 10:06. Vaudeville.

METROPOLITAN—"Wings in the Dark," with Myrna Loy as a stunt flier and Gary Cooper as a "blind flying" inventor. 11:14 a. m., 1:58, 4:42, 7:37, 10:21. Stage: Duncan Sisters; Dave Apollon and his "International Revue." Overture: "Rienzi."

MODERN—Louisa M. Alcott's "Little Men," with Dickie Moore, Frankie Darro and Ralph Morgan. 11 a. m., 2, 5, 8. Also Wallace Beery in "The Mighty Barnum."

TREMONT—Irene Dunne in "Anne Vickers," and Spencer Tracy in "Sky Devils." 9 a. m. to 11.

UPTOWN—"The Little Minister." 2:55, 6:30, 10. Also "Here Is My Heart."

UNIVERSITY—"Sweet Adeline." 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. Also "West of the Pecos."

STRAND—"The Age of Innocence." 3:08, 6:28, 9:48. Also "Richest Girl in the World."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Zion Canyon in colored pictures; "Pharaoh Land"; El Brendel in colored comedy; Stranger Than Fiction; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

STEINERT—Recital by advanced students of the Malkin Conservatory. Free. 8:15.

JACOB SLEEPER HALL—Boston University students' recital. 8:15.

BEATRICE HARRISON—Cellist. Jordan Hall. 8.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Free concert in Park Street Congregational Church. 8.

ERA BAND—Free concert in William Blackstone School Center, 39 Blossom Street. 8.

Other Events

SOVIET SCIENCE—Lecture by Prof. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana in "New Tendencies in Soviet Culture" course, Workers' School, 919 Washington St. 8:15.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Lecture on "Caucasian and Anatolian Rugs," by Moustapha Avigdor. 7:45.

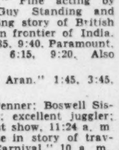
INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL—Harvard vs. Dartmouth. Athletic Bldg., Holyoke Street. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Elva Boyden, contralto; Reginald Boardman, pianist. 2:45.

Other Events



WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—"African Politics and Travel," lecture by Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, who spent last summer in Africa. 11 a. m.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Maginnis: Jewelry. 11 a. m.

DICKENS FELLOWSHIP—Dickens Birthday Dinner in Arlington Street Church Hall at 6:30. Edward F. Payne speaks on "Dickens' American Birthday," and Frank W. C. Hersey on "Dickens and London."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, slightly colder with lowest temperature about —5 degrees tonight; Thursday fair with slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh north or northeasterly winds.

Maine: Fair, slight colder tonight; Thursday, fair not quite so cold.

New Hampshire: Fair slightly colder in est portion tonight; Thursday, fair not quite so cold.

Vermont: Fair and continued cold tonight; Thursday fair, not quite so cold.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, and continued cold tonight; Thursday, fair, not quite so cold.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north winds possibly strong at times over south portion; weather fair tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	2	20	Minneapolis	14	24
Bermuda	58	62	New Orleans	52	70
Chicago	16	32	New york	6	22
Denver	24	52	Norfolk, Va.	34	48
Helena, Mont.	30	38	Philadelphia	12	24
Jacksonville	42	66	St. Louis	28	50
Kansas City	28	38	San Francisco	54	60
Los Angeles	54	58	Washington	16	36
Miami, Fla.	52	70			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 6. B—Maximux Feb. 5.

Hide Tides at Boston

Wednesday 1:11 p. m.; height 11.0 feet.
Thursday 1:39 a. m.; height 10.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:33 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Partly cloudy; trace of snow fell; depth on the ground at 8 p. m. 5.1 inches; maximum temperature 17 degrees above zero; minimum 3 above.

N. Y. Urged to Change Gas Tax

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6 (AP)—A permanent four-cent state gas tax and an increase of $17,000,000 in inheritance taxes was recommended to the Legislature Feb. 4 by the Mastick Commission for the Revision of the Tax Laws.

Mohawk Owners Fight $1,000,000 in Claims

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—Confronted by claims amounting to more than $1,000,000, operators of the liner Mohawk, which sank with 45 fatalities off the New Jersey coast last month, sought yesterday to have their liability limited to $10,000.

In a federal court petition, the Atlantic Gulf & West Indies, Inc., and the New York and Cuba Mail & Steamship Company, which is popularly known as the Ward Line, blamed the disaster on the alleged "incompetent" master of the Norwegian freighter Talisman. The Mohawk sank after a collision with the Talisman.

Utterback Gets Office

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt today nominated John G. Utterback, former Representative from Maine, Federal Marshal for Maine.

Plumber Observed No Boards Missing In Hauptmann Attic

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Feb. 6—A Bronx plumber testified today that an attic floor board, which the State charged was used in the Lindbergh kidnap ladder, was not noted by him to be missing when he investigated a leak in August, 1934.

Gustave Miller the plumber, said he examined the attic at that time for six or seven minutes and could remember no boards missing.

The plumber supported Hauptmann's story of a leaky closet, which Hauptman said led to his discovery that a shoe box given to him by the late Isador Fisch contained money—incriminating Lindbergh ransom money.

The defense of Hauptmann failed to get into the record testimony from another witness that would have shown, Hauptmann's attorneys said, that Fisch displayed gold notes in May, 1933.

The defense called Lieut. Paul S. Jostrom of the New Jersey state police and learned from him that of the 68 finger marks found on the ladder—after it had been handled "by hundreds of people"—only eight were identified, and none of these were Hauptmann's.

The prosecution immediately brought out that if Hauptmann had handled the ladder and had worn gloves, his fingerprints would not be found.

Women Begin Drive On Lottery Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

country, the Woman's Public Safety Committee with headquarters in Boston and affiliated groups called the time ripe for a general uprising against "the gambling rage, siphoning welfare funds away from home necessities and sound business into the pockets of those who exploit the public purse."

The campaign takes immediate form in an effort to pledge more than 1,000,000 women. The next step envisages pressure against the lottery bill and the launching of independent state drives against gambling bills being considered in local legislatures.

A check of legislative action reveals that 20 states either have legalized gambling or are moving strongly in that direction. Several cities, according to Mrs. William Tilton, local spokesman for the campaign, are considering a complete revival of the segregated vice districts.

The passage of these measures, in addition to reviving the wide-open towns of the gay nineties, Mrs. Tilton stated, would place the Federal Government in the futile position of gaining revenues from gambling, only to pay these revenues out to welfare recipients to buy lottery tickets to support gambling houses to pay revenues to the Government.

This is the vicious circle, according to Mrs. Tilton, that is preparing to eat into welfare funds in Massachusetts. At least four cities in the State, she said, have already had to take drastic steps to protect their welfare funds from flowing through the doors of saloons.

Allied to the national campaign are the Woman's Public Safety Committee, National Union for Political Action, Woman's Union for Political Action and the National Committee for Education Against Alcohol. Other groups are expected to enlist.

Job Limit Kept Normal by Varying Hours and Wages

Industrialist Offers Plan at Hearing on Senator Black's Measure

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—An employer of 1500 men in New England who is willing to cut working hours to 25 a week if necessary to bring unemployment down to the estimated normal of 3,000,000 was found today by the Senate commission holding hearings on the Black 30-hour-week bill.

Austin T. Levy, young-looking president of the Stillwater Worsted Mills at Harrisville, R. I., told the commission he had failed to spread employment and he presented a substitute plan for both the recovery act and the measure proposed by Senator Black (D) Alabama which he said would prove "constant employment" of all and a "true minimum wage."

Assuming that the "normal" unemployment is 3,000,000 persons between 16 and 25 years of age, Mr. Levy said that the 40-hour maximum fixed in most codes should be reduced to 35 and tried for 60 days.

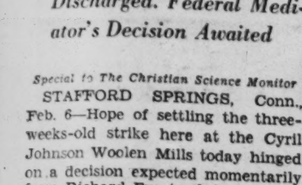
If this failed to cut the unemployment down to the normal level, the hours would be further reduced to 30 for another 60 days, and then to 25.

Weekly wages now paid would be maintained, or increased, during the successive reductions in hours, "as may be required to arrive at normal unemployment."

When the normal unemployment was cut to 2,900,000 the weekly man-hours would be increased by five hours, when cut to 2,800,000 the work week would be raised by 10 hours; when cut 2,700,000, by 15 hours; wages being increased always in proportion to the hour jumps.

Gang Informer Stabbed

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 6 (AP)—Arthur "Dutch" Misunas whose state's evidence helped send his pals, Robert Mais and Walter Legenza, to the electric chair, was attacked by three convicts yesterday who unsuccessfully attempted to kill him by stabbing.



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where you live, you are no farther from us than your nearest mail box. Every owner of a rural mail box in this picture, for example, may make a deposit in the Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank with less labor than many of our depositors here at home. Withdrawals are made as easily.

A deposit of one dollar or more received before the third Wednesday of any month draws interest from that day.

Accounts payable to either or the survivor will be accepted up to $8000 and can accumulate to $16,000 by addition of dividends. Accounts of individuals, trustees, guardians and estates in any amount up to $4000 are accepted and may accumulate to $8000 by addition of dividends.

The Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank was chartered in 1854; its first year closed with assets of three thousand dollars; no deposited dollar has ever been lost. All deposits are insured in the manner and to the extent provided by law. This institution and its performance conforms to the best traditions of mutual savings banks.

We invite any person, located anywhere in the world, to open an account by sending by registered mail $1 or more. Later deposits may be made at any time. Interest-dividends are declared semi-annually and credited to depositor's account, thereafter earning interest until withdrawn.

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How well it demonstrated its ability to fulfill these requirements is disclosed by the following simple and conclusive data:

INTRODUCTORY GUARANTEE OFFER IN FORCE—DEC. 1 TO DEC. 21, 1934

No. purchasing Aerotype ESSO	1,529,752
No. refund requests for all reasons (less than 1 out of every 10,000 who bought).	113
Users endorsing product	1,529,639
Amount of Aerotype ESSO sold (approximately)	$3,000,000.00
Total amount of cash refunds	$31.20

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*Cash Refund Guarantee discontinued December 21, 1934 on uncontested ruling of Petroleum Administrative Board.

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India's Final Dominion Status Wins Backing of British Cabinet As Reforms Debate Commences

There Is Opposition to Passage, but Government Is in Position to Force Law Without Change; Big Experiment in Self-Government Approaches

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 6 — Crowded benches and eager faces at the opening debate on the Government of India Bill in the British House of Commons today testified to the fact that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Cabinet has taken a momentous decision regarding the United Kingdom's great eastern dependency.

This decision is to stand by all the pledges of constitutional advance that have been made to India, including that highly controversial promise of ultimate "dominion status," given by Lord Irwin Nov. 1, 1929, on behalf of the late Labor Government.

The Government of India Bill has thus become even more important than had been expected since "dominion status," however slowly it may be introduced, is held to imply eventually complete national independence within the Empire, such as exists already in the case of Canada and other fully autonomous members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Expected to Pass

The bill is being opposed, but the Cabinet is in a position to force its passage into law and counts on doing so this session, without material modification.

The bill itself implements in its entirety the scheme of self-government for India as laid down in the report of the recent select committee of both houses of the British Parliament. The only material modification it makes is in defining the functions of the new Federal Court. These functions are now to be confined to disputes as to the application or interpretation of the new constitution.

The bill itself when passed into law is to be the authoritative record of this constitution alike as regards first, the 11 autonomous federating provinces; second, the central federation, and third, the province of Burma, an area which is to become an autonomous state apart from India.

Chief critics of the bill are Right-Wing Conservatives who are ordinarily firm adherents of the Government. So strong is the feeling aroused that Mr. Randolph Churchill, a rising young journalist, son of Mr. Winston Churchill, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, is standing as an independent candidate at the coming parliamentary by-election at Wavertree, Lancashire, in order to test the views of British textile workers on this question.

These workers depend largely upon business with India, and are therefore closely concerned.

The bill is believed to be a record one in length, containing as it does over 400 clauses, but the Government hopes to pass it into law before next July, thereby clearing the way for a general election next year.

Full Blast in Autumn

After the bill passes no time is to be lost in preparing new provincial voting lists and rearranging governmental offices. This should all be completed by next autumn, by which time the British Government hopes to have all the provincial administrations in full operation.

Transitional arrangements are then to come into effect to bridge some months that are expected to elapse between the setting up of the new provincial governments and the starting of the federal center, the body which is to link the provinces alike with one another and with the existing semi-independent Indian states. This interval is chiefly for settling the terms on which each individual Indian state enters the new federation.

Preliminaries

The British Government hopes to get successfully completed within a few months these negotiations and also all other statutory requirements preliminary to starting the Federal Government. A resolution for bringing the federation into actual being is then to be submitted to both houses of the British Parliament.

Should any hitch occur — for example if the Indian states should prove recalcitrant or if economic conditions in India should become such as to threaten the solvency of the new government — then the situation is to be reconsidered. But smooth passage for the whole scheme is now expected.

The greatest experiment ever made in the world, in welding together of masses of diverse human elements into a single self-governing whole, is thus in a fair way toward achievement.

Yugoslav Parliament Is Dissolved

Upper: Acme. Lower Left: Wide World

Premier Yeftitch Shown Addressing Legislators

Prince Paul Takes Drastic Action

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Feb. 6 (AP)—Prince Paul, Chief Regent, today dissolved Parliament on the recommendation of Premier Bogoleub Yeftitch. Elections will be held soon.

Dr. Bogoleub Yeftitch succeeded Nikola Uzunovitch as Premier of Yugoslavia Dec. 21, 1934, when the old Cabinet resigned and the Regents called on the Minister of Foreign Affairs—just back from Geneva—to form a new Government. Dr. Yeftitch had made a fine impression on the League of Nations' diplomats for his handling of the difficult situation with Hungary over the Marseilles assassinations, when King Alexander was slain. But when Dr. Yeftitch came back to Belgrade he was not given much credit by the Government for what had happened, and a crisis followed, Dr. Yeftitch being given the Premiership.

Byrd-Men Leave Little America

(Continued from Page 1)

from ice to ship. A heavy beam accidently crushed their fuselages while being swung aloft on the boom.

Cattle Put on Board

The expedition's two cows and the bull, placed in heavy crates, were deposited gently on the forward well-deck of the supply vessel.

In Little America the last inhabitants hurried to finish their final jobs. The tractors and dog teams shuffled back and forth at three-hour intervals with loads. Five of the men remained at the camp until the last to help load.

Some of the shacks were left in neat condition, the men said, but others looked as if the inhabitants had left about two jumps in front of a sheriff. Dirty underwear, worn-out mukluks and prkas, broken boxes and all the bedraggled, untidy things that only a polar expedition can accumulate were strewn about.

The party embarked from Boston, Sept. 25, 1933, on board the Bear of Oakland. Its supply ship, the Jacob Ruppert, set sail a month later from Newport News.

The explorers reached Little America in January of last year and were cheered to find still intact the base abandoned by the first Byrd Expedition in 1930.

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd started his voluntary exile Feb. 4, 1934, planning to spend seven months in a tiny, snow-buried shack.

For five months he kept in communication with his party by radio. Then nine days passed with no reports.

Relief expeditions started to Byrd's aid. Twice they were forced back. They found their leader alive but weak.

With the coming of warmer weather, tractor and aerial parties set out from Little America to conduct explorations in areas hundreds of miles distant. Conclusive evidence being accumulated that the once-suspected transantarctic strait bisecting the continent does not exist. Marie Byrd Land, he said, on the basis of latest information, runs in an unbroken line from the antarctic coast to the south pole.

The observations added approximately 200,000 square miles to the possessions already claimed in the name of the United States.

Discovery by one of the sledging parties of coal veins and fossilized trees and ferns was regarded as evidence that the South Polar regions once enjoyed a mild and humid climate, perhaps even tropical.

U. S. Supreme Court Has Its Lighter Side

(Continued from Page 1)

plifies a foreign country; while associate justices are placed below ambassadors, but precede ministers.

Now this does not appeal to ambassadors or ministers, who must maintain the dignity of their own countries. The result so far as Washington is concerned, is a stalemate, and the consequences are peculiar. It amounts to a faux pas to invite the Chief Justice along with ambassadors, or the associate justices with ministers at a social function. It would be embarrassing to know which went into dinner first, and consequently the difficulty is avoided by leaving one or the other at home.

However, since such combinations do sometimes occur, the courteous rule of precedence to strangers is employed and ambassador and minister generally march in ahead. On the other hand, when one of the Supreme Court justices is entertained at an embassy or other foreign soil, the reverse holds true. All of which shows that Washington has other decisions besides the gold clause to agitate it.

Washington Monument's Tip Is Well Preserved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The aluminum tip of Washington Monument was found to be remarkably well-preserved when inspected recently and the engraved inscription recording its placement on Dec. 6, 1884, appeared as sharp and clear after cleaning as if it were cut only a short time ago.

Advantage was taken of the scaffolding and other arrangements made for cleaning the monument, to climb to the metal cap 555 feet above the ground. Metallurgists from the United States Bureau of Standards and the Aluminum Company of America found the only blemish to be a mark on the extreme point made by lightning.

A thin gray oxide or aluminum rust, was found protecting the pure, silver-bright metal underneath. It formed a hard weather-resisting outer shield. The inspection was made at the request of Sol Bloom, director of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

Actual Rule of Manchoukuo By Obscure Board Directed From Tokyo Now More Open

(Continued from Page 1)

ramified powers of the General Affairs Board. It appears only as one of the minor bureaus under the State Council. But it is actually in a position to control and dictate to the entire Government, for it controls the machinery through which the Government must operate.

Board Has Actual Power

The General Affairs Board has the sole power of appointing and dismissing employees and officials of the Government. Apparently this power extends as high as the membership of the state and legislative councils. The board also fixes salaries. It can thus insist on approved legislation or appoint a new Legislature.

The board further has sole charge of the "secretariat," which not only does the secretarial work of preparing drafts and finished copies of new laws, but also provides the channel through which they are published or disseminated. Again, unapproved legislation can be checked.

In addition, the General Affairs Board supervises the Bureau of Accounts and the Bureau of Supplies, without the co-operation of which the entire Government could not operate.

The board is thus obviously in a position to dictate to the executive and legislative departments of the Government. But it extends its control even further, into the administrative departments. In each minstry there is a Bureau of General Affairs with powers in the ministry similar to those of the main board in the legislative division. The heads of these bureaus are generally regarded by foreign journalists and business men here as being the actual heads of the ministries. And they are responsible, not to their own ministers, but to the central General Affairs Board.

Japanese at Head

Finally, the head of the entire ubiquitous General Affairs system, Ryusaku Endo, a former Japanese Government official, admittedly works in the closest co-operation with the Japanese Embassy. The general belief that he takes direct orders obviously cannot be proven.

Even in the provincial governments and in those of the cities and towns throughout the country the system is still operative. Every city of any importance has its General Affairs Department. In the smaller cities and towns, however, the Japanese Gendarmerie occasionally takes over. Under the terms of the Japan-Manchoukuo treaty, Japan is responsible for mutual defense and presumably upon this basis Japanese troops or gendarmerie supervise most civil affairs. Foreign travelers in far Jehol show their passports and explain their business to Japanese, and the execution of any new contract requires registration with a Japanese-supervised district office.

The existence of this system and the thoroughness of its control is not generally admitted by Japanese here in spite of its obviousness. Embassy officials occasionally slip and say "we will do so-and-so" but they usually quickly correct themselves with "I mean Manchoukuo will." Frequently additional attention is called to the slip by some further remark regarding Manchoukuo's independence.

The Chinese titleholders in the Government naturally do not appreciate the position in which they find themselves but for the most part there is little or nothing they can do to remedy it. Most of them are bound by considerations of personal or family safety or by large property holdings to the future of Manchoukuo. There are only a few, notably the Premier, Cheng Hsiao-hsu, who make any real effort to exert their own authority.

U. S. Population Gains 20,000,000 Since 1930

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—You can take it from the census bureau that surprisingly the population of the United States has jumped up nearly 20,000,000 since 1930.

The latest census estimate places the population at 141,574,000 persons, compared with the 1930 census of 122,775,046.

This fact was disclosed Feb. 4 when the State Department asked Congress to increase by $1127 the appropriation for American membership in the Pan American Union. Contributions by each member nation are on the basis of $1.20 a thousand population.

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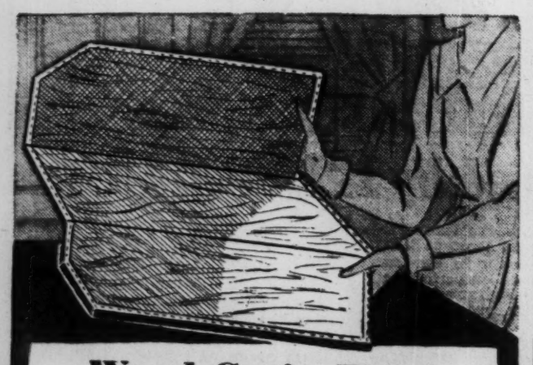
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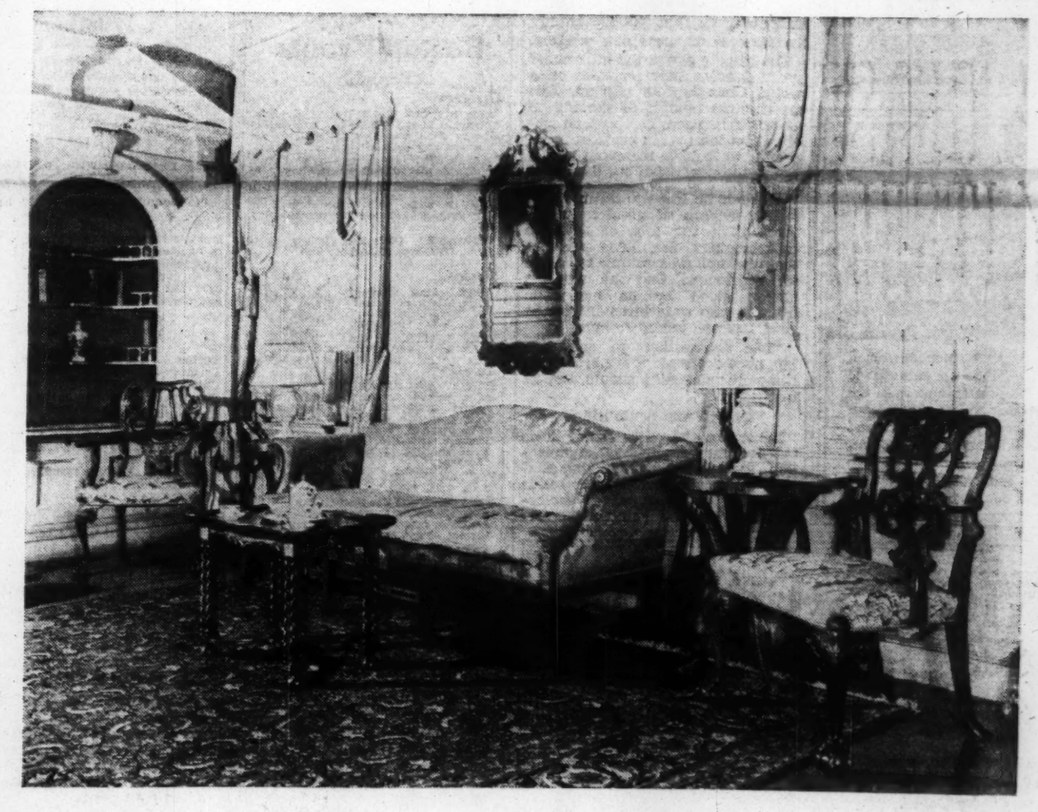
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Regardless of the amount you wish to spend, you cannot buy better furniture than Wanamaker's. Constructed to meet our rigid specifications . . . selected to meet ALL your demands in style and taste . . . priced to meet the exigencies of any budget. Of course, you know that having in your home good furniture of excellent taste is not so much a matter of WHAT you spend but HOW you spend it and WHERE. You will find the HOW and WHERE in this great February Sale.
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Vote for Dole Ties Work Relief

Texas PWA Graft Inquiry On

Bill for 'Gas' Indicates Recovery

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—With the Administration still swinging toward the Right on labor issues, with the dismissal of a group of ultra-liberals in the AAA, the New Deal seemed to trend toward paths of caution.

But, as if to confound any rigid conclusion, a sweeping bill eventually to eliminate holding companies was introduced in Congress as the climax of an Administration publicity campaign.

Moreover, nobody could quite tell whether James A. Farley was swinging to Right or Left or swinging at all as he attempted to "devalue" the stamp issues which involve his latest embarrassments.

* * *

Dole Relief Almost In: Dole relief instead of work relief came within one vote in the Senate Appropriations Committee of being substituted for the Administration's $4,880,000,000 bill. Four Democratic senators joined six Republicans to force a 10 to 10 vote on a dole amendment.

The rebels were: Senators Carter Glass, Virginia; Alvah B. Adams, Colorado; Pat McCarren, Nevada, and Royal S. Copeland, New York. Each had some specific grievance with the Administration, from Senator Glass's well-known disagreement over monetary policy to Senator Copeland's irritation at President Roosevelt's intimation that as a New York voter he might not support the Senator's re-election.

One Republican—Senator Peter Norbeck, South Dakota, favored work relief. Senators Hale, Keyes, Steiwer, Dickinson, Townsend, and Carey were solid for dole relief. They proposed an outright $2,000,000,000 dole appropriation. This scheme, now espoused by the most conservative members of the Senate, would have appeared as rankest radicalism not so long ago. Only last minute scrambles mustered the 10 opposition votes. Senators Hayden, Thomas, Byrnes, Russell, Coolidge, Bankhead, O'Mahoney, McAdoo, Truman.

The line-up gives some indication of how much insurgency the Administration may expect on the Senate floor.

* * *

Graft Inquiry: PWA allegations of graft, recently turned over to the District of Columbia grand jury for investigation, concern an irrigation system in Willacy County, Texas, to which $4,853,000 has been given in loans and grants.

Identification of the project was announced as the district attorney began to examine 550 persons called to serve on the panel of the special grand jury, the first to be summoned in Washington since the Teapot Dome oil scandals.

Principal witnesses, it was announced, will be H. B. Cole, San Francisco, president of the California Redwood Association, and L. C. Hammond of San Francisco, vice-president of the Hammond Lumber Company, who have been ordered to bring all their correspondents with Texas politicians, PWA officials and engineers for the project. Other witnesses to be called include members of the PWA investigating staff, Frank J. Breckenher, Virgil P. Wallace and Chester Kirberger. District Attorney Garnett expects it to take about two weeks to present evidence to the grand jury.

* * *

Recovery Note?: Motorists in 1934 burned more fuel than ever before in history. Gasoline consumption was estimated by the Bureau of Mines at 406,269,000 barrels, which is an increase of 2,851,000 barrels over 1931, the last record year.

* * *

Rubbing Alcohol and Anti-Freeze: Alcohol smuggling on a big scale still persists, comes under repeal from almost the same sources which it came under prohibition, with Newfoundland and St. Pierre-Miquelon among chief violators, and is aimed today at violating the revenue laws.

But President Roosevelt believes, he explained at detailed length to the press today, that the Administration is narrowing in on rum-runners, both domestically and from outside the country. Results of a Treasury investigation of recent alcohol deaths in New York State showed the beverages in question to have been rubbing alcohol and anti-freeze mixture.

It is to this extreme, the President said, that the federal enforcement campaign has forced alcohol runners. A tight and workable agreement with Canada—under which American and Canadian revenue officers patrol the border in the same airplane, for the first time in world history—has reduced liquor from that source to small quantities.

The Colonial Governor of Bermuda enforces a rigid landing certificate system by which shipments of illicit alcohol have been cut down; Cuba is co-operative. Unplugged holes are chiefly Newfoundland and Miquelon-St. Pierre. The Government is pressing hard for agreement with the Colonial Office in London and the French Government, both of which have made promises, but are bowing "Alphonse-Gaston" to ane another.

Recently a big shipment of alcohol came from Belgian sources, docked at St. Pierre, transferred to rumrunners, came to the United States and lost the United States Government $3,000,000 in revenue on a single lot. Per year, Uncle Sam loses from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 in smuggled foreign alcohol. It is thus evident that the vast law-breaking machinery set up to violate prohibition has by no means been scrapped under repeal. Its energies find a related and also profitable field.

* * *

New Deal Newspaper: The New Dealers already publish one daily paper, "Louie Howe's Daily Bugle"—a summary of current press comment. It is circulated privately.

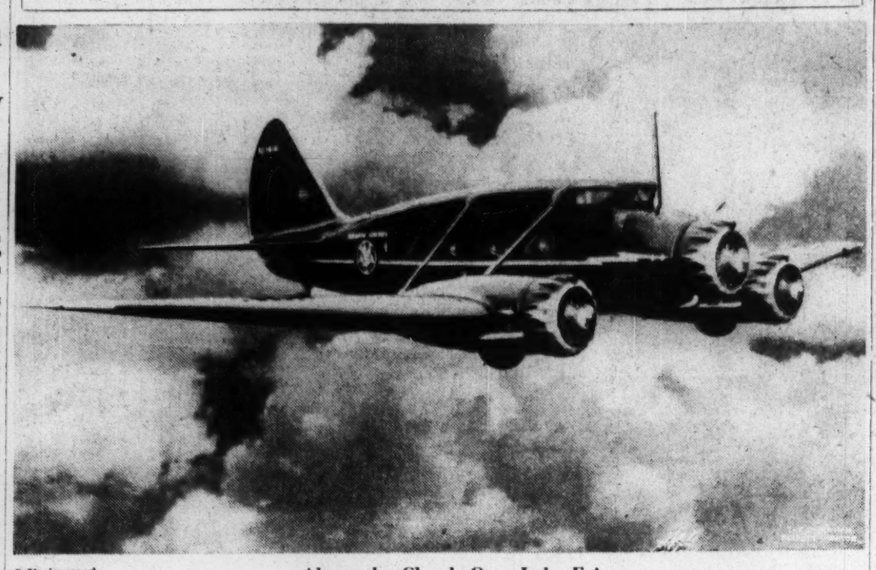
Today a group of administration legal officials proposed to a House Judiciary Subcommittee that another daily be started: "The Federal Register." It would not include alluring publicity hand-outs, would not puff the Administration's plans, would not avail itself of the benefits of advertising. Instead, the Federal Register would record all executive orders and general government regulations.

The publication is proposed to end the present anomalous and confusing situation, pointed out by many legal critics, under which even lawyers do not know what statutes, executive orders, regulations may have become a part of the general body of law as a result of unperceived action.

The Administration has been law-making in the dark, its spokesmen admitted. The Supreme Court recently reprimanded the practice. It looks, therefore, as if the Federal Register would soon become a reality. When something of the sort as proposed a year ago, some private publishers protested hotly at this invasion of the newspaper field, alleging another interference with the "freedom of the press."

Now, under specific Supreme Court request, few protests are anticipated. The Federal Register takes its place beside "the London Gazette" and other important but seldom-seen publications of Governments to record their own doings.

This Ship Flies Over the Water



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Above the Clouds Over Lake Erie

This Is Something That Commodore Perry Probably Never Thought of When He Was Navigating the Choppy Waters of This Great Body of Fresh Water

One of the fastest three-motored, low-wing monoplane passenger planes now flying. It has a speed of 180 miles an hour, carries 500 pounds of baggage, eight passengers and two pilots on its daily trips between Cleveland, Ohio, and Detroit, Mich. Should one engine fail, the ship could carry on with the other two.

Huey Long Tells Georgians About Sharing Wealth

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 6 (AP)—Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana, in characteristic fashion, described his share-the-wealth program yesterday to a cheering audience which filled the chamber of the State House of Representatives.

Before he spoke on invitation of the Georgia House, two state senators sent an apologetic telegram to President Roosevelt describing the "Kingfish" as "the greatest demagogue of all times."

Sometimes laughing, sometimes scowling as he screamed forth his message, the Senator spoke for more than an hour and announced that he would introduce his plan in the Senate "in a few days."

When the audience sensed that he was about to stop talking, there were shouts from the audience to "pour it oh, Huey," and "Don't stop now, Kingfish."

Senator Long said a part of the program he would introduce in the Senate "in a few days" would provide that "if you can make $1,000,000 in a year, you can keep it, but if you make $2,000,000, there would be a capital levy of 1 per cent on the second million, 2 per cent on the third, and so on up to 100 per cent on the ninth million dollars earned in a year."

"It means," he exclaimed, "that you could have four or five million dollars as a fortune, and that's enough."

Job Insurance Called Costly; But by Miss Perkins, Cheap

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Unemployment insurance would not add one cent to the purchasing power of the United States, declares Virgil Jordan, distinguished economist and president of the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., in a debate in the current Rotarian Magazine. To this, Secretary Frances Perkins of the Department of Labor replies that if unemployment insurance had been in effect several years prior to 1929, the benefit payments would have gone a long way toward stabilizing industry and reducing the severity of the depression.

Unemployment insurance is chiefly a relief measure, according to Mr. Jordan, and should be so judged. If continued into normal times, it will tend to make unemployment permanent, and will impose a severe tax on workers. "Workers in insured occupations would be given a preferred status in society. The rest of the country, including farmers, would be paying a tribute, in order to give unemployment relief as a legal right to a specially selected group."

Secretary Perkins, while admitting that insurance alone is no cure-all, and will not put men back to work, defends it as a necessary instrument for social security. "Under modern conditions it is practically impossible for the individual worker, however thrifty, to lay by, through his own efforts, sufficient to tide him over the rainy day of prolonged unemployment or loss of earnings due to sickness or advancing age.

The cost of unemployment insurance, she believes, should be considered a necessary part of the overhead cost of production, and it would be a charge relatively so small as to be almost negligible. "In Great Britain," says Miss Perkins, "a considerable sum of money was kept in circulation through the payment of these insurance benefits. It was spent on the daily necessities of life, and saved thousands of small merchants from disaster."

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New Deal Bills Feel Influence of Court

(Continued from Page 1)

the affair, the Senate's rejection of the World Court was one of the sharpest blows delivered at the White House in two years. Now Senator Carter Glass (D), of Virginia, is leading revolt in two of the three Roosevelt bills; the measure to give the President supreme authority in allocating $4,880,000,000 in work relief, and that proposing to centralize, under federal authority, the nation's banking machinery.

Meanwhile, on the third bill, social insurance, there is a disposition among separate elements in Congress to alter the Administration measure and to liberalize payments under it. In all three of these fields developments occurred today.

In the long chain of witnesses appearing before the House Ways and Means Committee on the security bill, Representative Wright Patman (D), of Texas, proposed to remove the obligation of states to bear half the cost of pensions for 4,000,000 needy aged.

Bill Held Up for Approval

He charged that states are in no position to match the $15-a-month federal maximum contribution. The committee determined it would not report out the security bill until the President had approved the final draft. The maneuver is designed to assure the House that, when it adopts a "gag" rule to pass the act, it is carrying out a White House mandate.

As to the drastic new bank bill which would give the country, it is asserted, a central bank in all but name, it was learned that the terms have not been indorsed finally by the President, so that revision is in order.

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D) of Florida, chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, said today that most features of the bill were excellent although he questioned the clause permitting more loans on real estate. It is learned, however, that, in view of prospective opposition, the Glass subcommittee, which normally would pass on the measure, is not expected to handle it.

Senator Glass Further Handicapped

As a further obstacle to Senator Glass, three "progressive" members were added to his sub-committee, James F. Byrns (D.) of South Carolina, John H. Bankhead (D.) of Alabama, and Bronson Cutting (R.) of New Mexico. A lively controversy is certain over the far-reaching proposal.

Finally, on the work relief bill, Senator Glass apparently secured a partial victory when he stripped the measure in a sub-committee of the appropriations committee of some of its sections. This bill passed the House after a few hours debate under the "gag" rule. The bill now goes to the full committee and then to the Senate floor.

Changes made in the bill are not considered vital. Broad powers over allocation of funds are still retained by the President, although paragraphs making certain specific authorizations are eliminated. Senator Glass says he is "satisfied" with the changes. Power for the President to relieve "economic maladjustments" is definitely stricken out. A clause believed to eliminate usual supervision of the comptroller general is dropped and there are other changes.

Lights Go Out On Left Wingers

(Continued from Page 1)

vise you that you are relieved of the responsibilities and duties of your office after today."

There was no attempt to conceal the deep-seated breach which produced the resignation demand. The Administration, at the key office of whole emergency framework, definitely turns away from the school of ultraliberalism.

Dr. Rexford Guy Tugwell, who introduced most of these minor satellites to the public service, is in Florida, unnoticed by the press. He has not made the headlines since his sojourn at Warm Springs with President Roosevelt in November and that was his first occasion in the spotlight since midsummer.

Johnson in Opposition

Prof. Raymond Moley leads a quiet journalistic life. Of other brain trusters, a charter member, Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, is writing opposition articles for the Saturday Evening Post. Adolph A. Berle is a valued member of the LaGuardia administration in New York. Donald R. Richberg, not an original member of the trust, is still in office, surrounded by resignation rumors.

The times have changed. With the passing of all these headline figures, the continual swing of the Roosevelt Administration away from the Left becomes increasingly apparent. Both the leading items in today's news: reorganization at the AAA, and the President's stiff response to the A. F. of L. are both smashing indications of growing quasi-conservatism.

Crusading Days of AAA

The AAA changes held great significance to experienced observers here. They recall the dictum of the anonymous writer of "The New Dealers" that "there are more brains and real ability per pound of human flesh in the agricultural wing of the New Deal than anywhere else."

This was true of the early, crusading days in AAA. The zeal for planning, for crop control, for drastic consumer protection burned in a bright flame. Results were seen in plowing under, in the pig drownings, in drives like the milk-price prosecutions brought by Counsel Frank.

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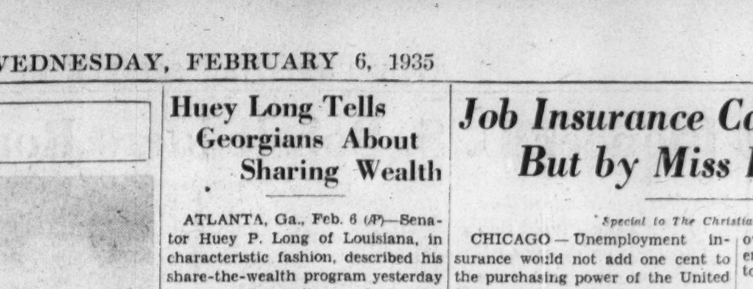
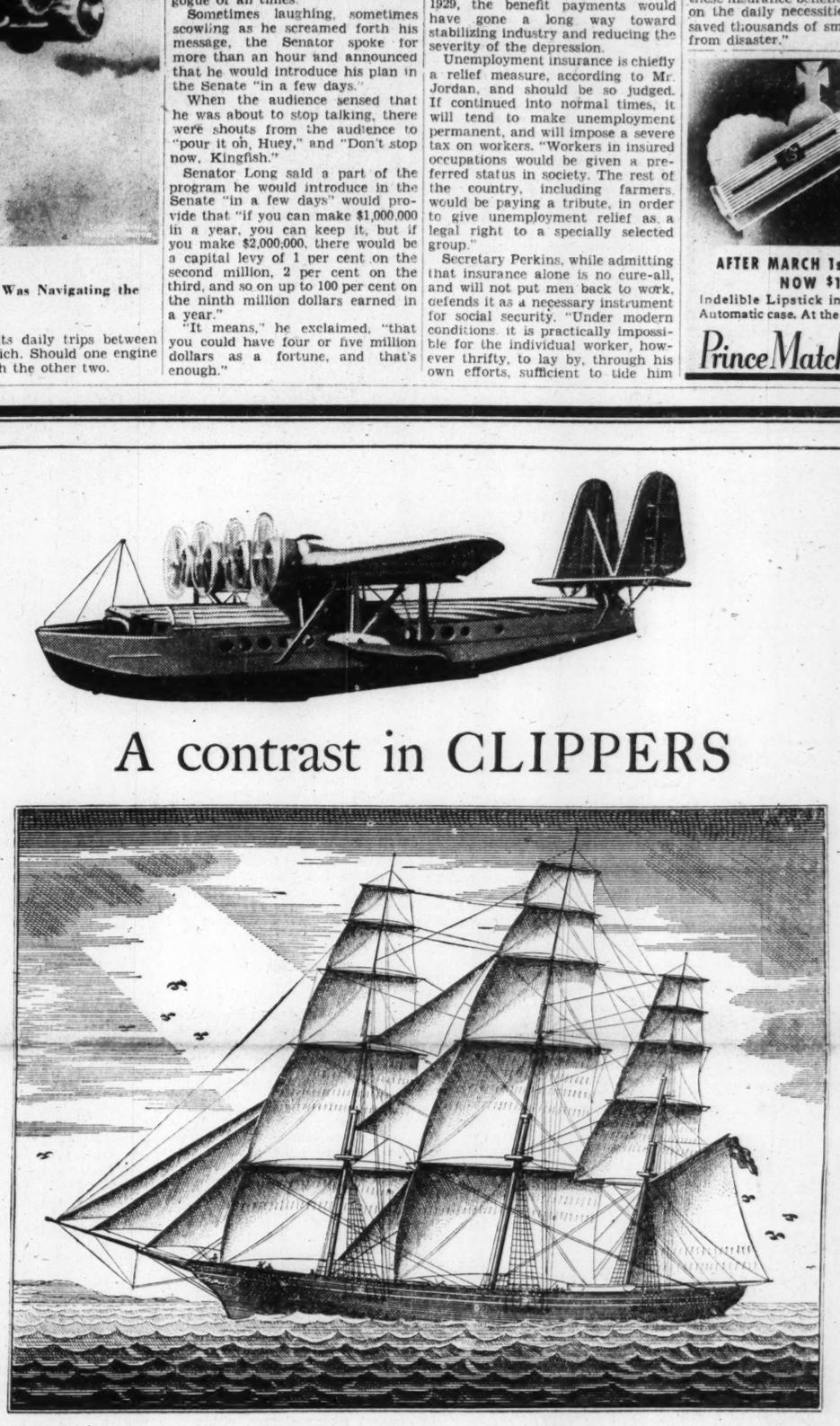


A contrast in CLIPPERS



FANCY the astonishment of Shipbuilder Donald McKay if he had been told that New Englanders would build a craft to skim the sea lanes at a speed of 150 knots!

In June, 1851, his famous Boston-built clipper ship *Flying Cloud* left the foot of Maiden Lane on New York's waterfront. Thirty-seven days later she was scudding past Buenos Aires. On her ninetieth day outward bound she dropped anchor in 'Frisco harbor and an astonished world marveled at her speed.

Today, Bridgeport-built clippers of the Pan American Airways have flashed through the seven thousand mile route between Miami and Buenos Aires in five days.

Progress! Yes, and impressive testimony that Yankee ingenuity is not confined to history books.

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HEIGHT FROM DECK TO MAIN TOP—88 feet
SPEED—over 18 knots (about 21 m.p.h.)
RECORD FOR 4 CONSECUTIVE DAYS' RUN—1,256 miles

Pan American "BRAZILIAN CLIPPER"—The S-42—1935
BURTHEN—19 tons loaded
WING SPREAD—114 feet 2 inches
LENGTH—68 feet 8 inches
BEAM—9 feet 5 inches
TOTAL HEIGHT—24 feet
SPEED—180 miles per hour
REGULAR 5 DAY RUN—MIAMI TO BUENOS AIRES—7,000 miles

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Pioneer U. S. Bobsledders Roar Again to Olympic Heights

The first few hundred feet of the Lake Placid bob run may be disappointing but the first turn makes up for it. From then on for the little less than two minutes it takes to do the 1½ miles, it is hang on and grin.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 6—Martian-like figures, helmeted in leather and costumed for speed, the Stevens brothers of Lake Placid bobsledding — have again roared into prominence as probable contenders in the IV Olympic Winter Games to be held at Garmisch, Germany, next year.

Flashing down the one-and-one-half mile Mt. Van Hoevenberg bob run at Lake Placid the other day, J. Hubert and F. Paul Stevens captured the two-man title and Curtis Stevens piloted his four-man bobsleigh to victory in the Amateur Athletic Union tryouts, setting records which are not expected to be bettered even in Germany Donna Fox from the Bronx, New York City, ran a close second in the four-man competition, his total time being only .99s behind that of Stevens.

The records made by the Stevens brothers indicate that they will very likely head the list of representatives in the 1936 Olympics, as the result of tryouts to be made at Lake Placid this week end.

Many Nations Compete

The maximum number of entries from any one country for the Olympic bob races is three teams of five men each for the four-man bob and three teams of three men each for two-man. The maximum number of contestants is two teams in each event. Entries in the four-man bobs for the 1932 winter Olympiad at Lake Placid came from six nations with 13 teams and 60 individuals entered and 28 contesting. The fastest heat run by the four-man bobs in the 1932 Olympiad was made in 1:54.28.

The large gallery that lined the most tricky curves on the course as the teams flashed by with roars like that of miniature avalanches shared in the infectious stimulus of speed as the annunciators blared out the progress of the contestants down the long slide.

Mile and Half of Speed

The Mt. Van Hoevenberg bob run is unique in America. It was specially built to meet Olympic requirements, its designer being Stanislaus Zentzytzki, a German engineering expert on bob run construction, and its construction costing about $127,000.

The run is 2350 meters long, or about 1½ miles, and for its entire distance there is a constant drop, the average grade being about 10 per cent, and the maximum 15 per cent.

From near the crest of the mountain to the foot there are 26 turns, two of them—Whiteface and Shady, banked about 22 feet high to take care of the centrifugal force which whizzes the riders up the vertical sides in a nearly horizontal position. A third turn, the Zigzag, shaped like the letter "S," spins riders corkscrew fashion from right to left horizontal; while the final turn gives a mean little filip to the bobs which threatens to dislodge the teams.

It is an experience such as no scenic railway has to offer, to ride the trucks to the top of the slide, along with the 500-pound bob sleds—and to take a seat with some equally timorous adventurer between the driver and the brakeman. One feels like a high-diver about to plunge from a dizzy ladder into a six-foot tank.

Surprise at First Curve

The riders draw close on the sled, legs straddled wide and heels braced. They grasp stout straps, passing them between the middle fingers and clamping down on solid spheres about the size of handballs. The starter announces, "All clear ahead," and they're off!

It's fairly tame at first; almost disappointing; like sliding down hill. But speed is lurking ahead. It jerks the bob around the first curve with a sudden display of power. It greases the runners down the long grade past the Eyrie lookout. The trees zip by like blurred spokes on a wheel. Ahead looms a wall of solid ice. The bob hits the barrier high on the dished side. There is a feeling of suspension as the riders whiz to a horizontal high on the icy wall. There's a roar like that of a train through a narrow canyon; a fleeting note of cheers; the bob straightens out, and ahead is the long, steep spurt to the next hairpin turn.

Thus, through Whiteface, and on toward Shady Corner, picking up speed momentarily as the bob whizzes past the one-mile start, bears down on the rock-banked turn at Cliffside, and hits a clip that takes the adventure out of earthbound categories and makes the riders feel akin to meteors

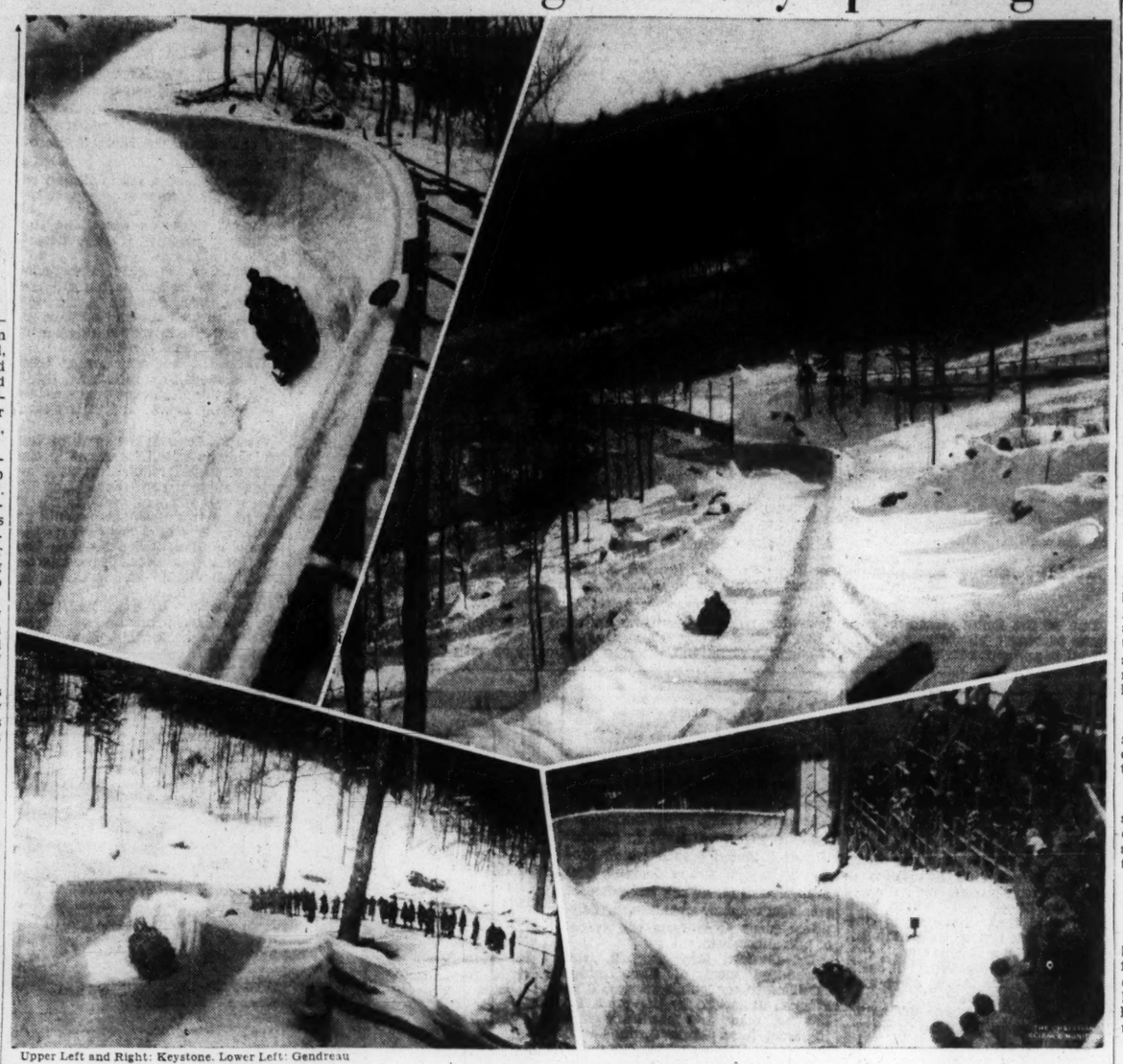
Going through Shady is much like going through Whiteface, except that canvas curtains, erected on scaffolds and drawn to keep the sun's rays from melting the icy side walls, give a cave-like quality to its lighting. Darting into its crooked maw from white sunlight, is like ducking the head into a washbowl of cold blackness.

The bob straightens out, tears past the half-mile section, rounds a long curve, shoots toward a stand of spectators at the Zigzag curve, becomes entangled in a tide rip of argumentative twists, and darts away once more for the last curve and the finish—which is accomplished in a welter of ice foam washed up by the biting prongs of the brakes.

It took a few seconds less than two minutes.

In the 1932 Olympic Games the results of the four heats showed the United States team, driven by William L. Fiske, winners of first place; another United States team, driven by Henry L. Homburger, took second place; Germany, third; Switzerland, fourth; Italy, fifth; Roumania, sixth, and Germany Team 2, seventh.

The two-man bobs event in 1932 was won by J. Hubert and Curtis P. Stevens for the United States, with Reto Capadrutt and Oscar Geier, Switzerland, second; United States Team 2, third; Roumania, fourth; followed by Germany, Italy, Germany 2, Italy 2, Belgium, France and Austria.



Upper Left and Right: Keystone. Lower Left: Gendreau

One Needs to Catch the Roar of the Sleds and the Glint of the Snow

Upper Left: Taking the Speedy Zigzag Curve on Mt. Van Hoevenberg Bob Run at Lake Placid, New York. Upper Right: On the Straightaway After the Thrill of Shady Corner. Lower Left: Spectators Watching the Approach of a Bob Sled to Shady Corner. Lower Right: Taking White Face Turn.

School to Educate the Deaf-Blind Urged by Head of American Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6—Educating America's blind-deaf to happiness and in some instances to usefulness, is the goal of a plan advocated by Prof. Robert H. Gault, head of the department of psychology at Northwestern University, Evanston, and director general of the American Institute for the Deaf-Blind. The latter is still in its infancy, having been founded only a year and a half ago.

Professor Gault recently laid his plan before Gov. Henry Horner and at the Governor's request, discussed it in detail with department of welfare officials.

Though there are 56 state-supported schools for the deaf in the United States, and about the same number for the blind, and an even larger number of such schools privately operated, there is nowhere in the United States a school for the deaf-blind, Professor Gault said after his audience with the Governor. There could and should be somewhere in the United States a school where deaf-blind students would be enrolled and housed for the double purpose of educating them and of carrying on research work, he said.

"Such persons," he declared, "would benefit from the best known methods of teaching such handicapped persons, and, in addition, the experiments made in their education would constitute research of great value in this field, the benefits of which would be available to all agencies having use for it.

"At present, the State of Illinois pays a pension to the deaf or blind for the employment of a private teacher or guide. Where such money goes to a blind-deaf," he declared, "it could be better spent for training in an institution specially equipped for the purpose. Such a school could be supported either by the State or by an endowment. If Illinois fostered an institution of this kind, other states could cooperate by financing the education of any students they sent there."

Chicago, he believes, would be a good location for such an undertaking, "because there it would have the advantage of all the research that is being done by both Northwestern and Chicago Universities."

After 11 years of research and of experimentation, Professor Gault has perfected an instrument with the use of which the deaf can hear by means of their sense of touch. It is now in use at the Illinois State School for Deaf, Jacksonville. He referred to this as only one factor in many methods of education that would be available at such an institution.

Music

Tuesday Symphony

For the enjoyment of his patrons yesterday afternoon, Serge Koussevitzky prepared the Andante from the Symphony No. 4 in C minor, "Tragic," by Schubert, and the Symphony in E flat major, No. 3 Op. 97, "Rhenish," by Schumann. Brahms, the third of the trio of classicists which Dr. Koussevitzky is honoring at these Tuesday concerts this year was represented by the Pianoforte Concerto in B flat major, Op. 83, No. 2, played by Josefa Rosanska, who made her Boston debut upon this occasion.

The Schubert Andante made an excellent overture for the introduction of the symphony into which Dr. Koussevitzky and his men plunged with considerable vigor. It is said that Schumann intended this symphony, his last, to portray something of the life among the dwellers on the Rhine, and that it was directly inspired by the impressiveness of Cologne Cathedral and the festivities attendant upon Archbishop von Geissel's elevation to the Cardinalate. The performance throughout was carefully considered and with the exception of an Allegro non troppo drawn to the scale of what amounted to an Andante, the work proved absorbing musical portraiture.

Miss Rosanska made an excellent impression upon the audience which applauded her with enthusiasm. She possesses fine technical equipment, plus a touch which has musical quality together with a driving force, which allows her to perform bravura passages with authority. Her strength, however, is not as yet evenly distributed through hand and arm, thus at times she is unable to produce the effect for which she very evidently strives. It was however, a successful debut.

The Apollo Club

Last night in Jordan Hall, the Apollo Club, Thompson Stone conductor, gave its second concert of the present season. Walter Kidder, baritone, was the soloist of the evening and Messrs. William Duross, Dominic de Filippo and Robert Gerling, tenors, and Wills Goode, basso, all members of the club, also contributed incidental solos during the program. Earl Weidner again offered some exceptionally fine accompaniments both for the club and for Mr. Kidder.The program listed choruses by Willan, Morley, di Lasso, Macmurrough, Bullard, Max Bruch, Carl Eppert, an arrangement of "The Agincourt Song" by Warrell and a trio of Italian Folk Songs. Mr. Kidder sang a request program which comprised the "Eri tu," from "Un Ballo in Maschero," by Verdi, Hageman's "Charity," "Clouds," by Charles and "De Glory Road," by Jacques Wolf. The "Praeclara Custos Virginum," by Cardinal O'Connell was also given by the club.

In many respects this was one of the best programs recently presented by this group of singers. There were no "fillers" and each chorus could easily lay claim to at least a modicum of intrinsic worth. The most pretentious works were those of "Psalm XXIII," by Bruch, and "The Fog Bell," by Eppert. In the former the hand of a master writer was apparent, and the performance was wholly commendable. "The Fog Bell," however, while modern in spirit was somewhat barren in harmonic invention. The ear grows weary of a too oft repeated augmented fifth chord, for instance, although here again the performance was commendable, and warranted the enthusiasm of the audience. The "Praeclara Custos Virginum" of Cardinal O'Connell was good liturgical writing and sung with the appropriate spirit; the tenor solo of Mr. Duross lending additional interest.

Mr. Kidder was extremely well received and sang in his usual form, and Messrs. Gerling, Goode and de Filippo also found favor with the audience. G. M. S.

Three Held in Drink Fatalities

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—Salvatore di Benedetto and his two sons, Philip and Michael, under indictment in Utica, N. Y., in connection with poison-alcohol fatalities, were captured today in Brooklyn after they had been traced to an apartment by Utica detectives.

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Kitchen Kinks

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From Readers Who Tried Them—Experiments for All

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A New Way to Iron Towels

Much time and work can be saved by ironing bath towels and dish towels with a wringer. When the towels are lifted from the last rinse water fold as smoothly as possible and put them through the wringer. After they are dry, fold again and run them through the wringer. You will be surprised at their soft smoothness.

After Peeling Onions

Rub dry mustard on your hands to remove the odor of onions or garlic.

Remove Fish Odor From Pan

To remove the odor of fish or onions from a pan in which they were cooked pour a bit of vinegar in the bottom and bring it to a boil.

Cabbage for Dinner

To prevent your neighbors from knowing when you are having cabbage, cauliflower or brussels sprouts for dinner, wrap a crust of bread in a cheesecloth bag and drop it into the boiling water with the vegetable and cook uncovered. The odor will not be discernible even in the kitchen.

Add to Its Flavor

A teaspoon of sugar and two tablespoons vinegar will add to the flavor of a pot roast and make it more tender.

Fluffier Doughnuts

To keep doughnuts or crullers from absorbing the fat in which they are cooked and to make them fluffier, add one-half cup mashed potatoes to your recipe.

Mrs. L. G. M., California

For Drain Pipes

When kitchen sink or bowl or bathtub empty too slowly, I have found it helps to pour coarse ice cream salt into the drain pipe and let stand for 15 minutes. I then run hot water into the pipe and repeat until the drain is free.

Laundering Curtains

When laundering tie-back curtains, stretch curtains and ruffles at the same time just as you would stretch a straight strip. Then press ruffles flat, straight out from edge of curtain where ruffles are set on. Iron ruffles at top of curtain and tie-backs and press them flat also. This saves much time and work and curtains look lovely when finished. If curtains are not starched, iron without dampening ruffles. If starched, dampen lightly with wet cloth.

An Economical Dish

When making rice pudding with raw rice and raisins cooked entirely in the oven try using half water and half milk instead of all milk. This keeps it from curdling. Use all milk the last time you fill up the dish to make it brown nicely. This is more economical and just as good as all milk.

Mrs. E. H. B., Indiana.

Preserve Recipe Cards

After making sure that your recipe cards are just right and won't have to be changed, why not give them a thin coat of transparent shellac. This will keep them from getting finger-printed.

For Basting Pork Roast

The sirup from pickled peaches or other fruit is good to use for basting baked ham or pork roast.

Icing the Cake

You can alleviate that struggle to get icing on the cake before it hardens, if you stand the container in a pan of warm (not hot) water. A little heat will delay the stiffening process.

Miss M. E. H., Missouri

Brighter Stoves

The open iron work and burners of an old gas stove can be greatly improved with a coat of aluminum paint, which brightens as well as preserves. It is easily applied and dries quickly. Try it on the hot water tank, too.

Canned Spinach

Put canned spinach in a sieve and let a gentle stream of water run over it for several minutes. This will free it from the slick-like liquid found in the can and make it more palatable. When it has drained well, it should be thoroughly cooked or heated in a covered skillet with butter (or bacon fryings) and seasoning.

Easily Skinned

Tomatoes held on a fork over a low blaze for a minute or so are easily skinned, a very thin, paper-like peel being all that is wasted.

Mrs. M. W. R., Florida.

To Mend a Carpet Sweeper

When the brush on your hand carpet sweeper has worn so short that it cannot catch sewing ravelings and crumbs, roll the rollers with adhesive tape until the brush is let down a notch or so. This will make it work like new.

Mrs. C. R., Iowa

Scratches Removed From Furniture

When scratches occur on your dark furniture, give the marred surface an application of tincture of iodine. To do this wrap a bit of cotton on the end of a toothpick and wet in the iodine and apply to the wood scratch. After this has dried, rub the wood with a polishing cloth that has been treated with some furniture polish.

Mrs. M. S., Boone, Iowa

Cornbread Pudding

Did you ever try to make a pudding with left-over cornbread, instead of bread? You will want to make it a second time.

Two in One

Many people do not have hot running water all the time. When boiling potatoes for the evening meal, I have found it convenient to put my teakettle with water in it over the pan of potatoes, and when they are done, the water is hot—ready for washing dishes.

Mrs. H. M. C., Illinois

Prevents Sticking

Use empty one-pound butter cartons for packing ice-box cookies. They can then be cut into rectangles or triangles if desired. The waxed carton prevents sticking.

Fried Cereal

Left-over cereal is much more attractive for frying if packed into tall straight sided tumblers. The round slices offer a fine combination with fried apples.

A Frame for Hooking Rugs

Old card tables are splendid for hooked rug frames. Remove top, tack rug to frame, and you will be rewarded with a table just the right working height, and one which can be folded and put away.

Mrs. V. E. S., Colorado

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Her Job—To See People Who Want to Be in the Movies

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Has Keys to Hollywood–Seal to Contracts

Universal's Eastern Secretary Tells What Makes Good Applicant

To an audience, the women who make the movies are the actresses. Behind these film stars, however, are other women who do important work of many sorts. It is these "unknown stars" who are now discovered, in a series of twelve weekly articles, of which this is the first.

By Marjorie Shuler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD is the capital of the motion picture world, yet the only woman officer of a major motion picture production company never has been there. Miss Helen Hughes, secretary of Universal Pictures, "a $10,000,000 corporation," knows every estimate in the cost book, but never has set foot in the California studios where the films are made. She handles every contract of every star her company signs, but she rarely meets the stars themselves. It was her insistence on the filming of one of her favorite books that brought "Great Expectations" to the screen, but she did not see a foot of the production in the making.

It is not lack of interest in the artistic side of the company's work which keeps her away from California, but rather the importance of her responsibilities in New York City which hold her there. In fact her bags have been packed six times and her ticket bought for Los Angeles, and six times the necessity of her being on the east coast has prevented her from visiting the west coast.

Miss Hughes has charge of personnel for the eastern offices of Universal and she holds a fine record for these last few years in that she never has refused to see an applicant, even when economic uncertainties have tremendously increased the entire number and many persons without equipment or aptitude have been seeking employment.

I once heard Miss Hughes and her work under discussion in a group of well-known business and professional women, when one of them said, "Naturally personnel managers are apt to select applicants on the basis of how they fit into their industries, but Helen Hughes chooses employees from those who show the most promise of developing themselves in those particular jobs."

Here then should be a valuable source of information for the job hunter. What qualities does Miss Hughes think indicate most promise? What does she look for in an applicant? In short, what attitude wins a place on Universal pay roll?

I was not surprised when Miss Hughes put voice first. I had been noticing the remarkably low pitch of her own speech. We sat in a crowded restaurant where the noise of conversation rose shrilly. She knows the trick of speaking low and sending the voice under noise, instead of trying to out-shout it. But she was doing more than that. She was fairly whispering, and yet each word came clearly across the table.

"The voice tells me more about the personality even than personal appearance. I pay more attention to it than I do to the clothing the applicant wears," said Miss Hughes. "To me the voice is a measure of intelligence, for people should be able to sense that their tone is too high, or too low, or too heavy. And control of the voice and of manner of speech is possible to every individual."

The qualities which Miss Hughes named as being most impressive to her are background, education, ambition, and energy. While going to college may not be all-important, she explained that she could judge something of background from the family's attitude toward education. "Family life" is one of the leading subjects on which every applicant at Universal's east coast offices is questioned. Those who think of a motion picture office as having no standards would be surprised to know how much—in this particular office—the right sort of family relationships has to do with getting a job.

Applicant's Ambition to Get On

Miss Hughes went on to say that she never hires for "blind alley jobs," but always with a view to the applicant's ambition for getting on. She spoke of an office boy who of his own accord offered to take over the Saturday afternoon telephone service and did it so well that praise began to trickle back from a number of sources. The boy, who was very thin and small, was making such an effort to develop strength that between calls at the switchboard he applied himself to tearing up old telephone directories. Now, seven years after he was hired, he holds an important position at many times his original salary.

Another "find" was a little Russian clerk who progressed from the files to a scenario editorship. While she was still at the files she took home six or seven books at a time and wrote synopses which she filed along with the rest of the documents and which later turned out to be better than those of the regular readers.

Once Miss Hughes took in an unknown college graduate who needed work badly but had no practical knowledge except a limited typing ability. While she was doing a somewhat two-fingered style of typing it was discovered that she is the daughter of a well-known author and has herself written books. So that now she, too, has progressed to the scenario department.

Because another personnel director had told me that in her business she must hire 14-year-old boys out of school, while their 18-year-old brothers kick their heels in vain waiting on benches because the men in her office like "cute messengers"; I was the more appreciative of Miss Hughes' statement that in choosing office boys she always gives the preference to the older lads who have been out of school four or five years and are finding it increasingly difficult to get employment.

I asked her what advice she would give a younger sister, just starting out, as to how to make the best impression in asking for work.

"First, I would tell her to decide upon what she wants to specialize in. Then to take a course in stenography and apply for a position in one of those departments," Miss Hughes replied. "In two years she should have the opportunity to learn a great deal and a good secretary is pretty certain to receive the promotion to other work that she asks for. If there is one thing I dislike in applicants it is cocksureness that they can do anything. When they say that, I am confident there is not one thing that they can do well. Recently a girl applied to me for work. I asked her first, as I always do, what she was most interested in, and she said that she could do anything, sales, reception, scenario, accounting, because she had already tried them and liked one as well as another. When I asked about stenographic work, it developed that she would not think of doing that. I found out that she did not know typing. She never had taken a course in bookkeeping or salesmanship. So, far from being able to do everything, she was not prepared to do any one thing."

Her Own Career

If she had her own career to start over, Miss Hughes believes that she would go into finance, the money end of the picture game, for she is confident that here, as in other departments, there is a real future for women.

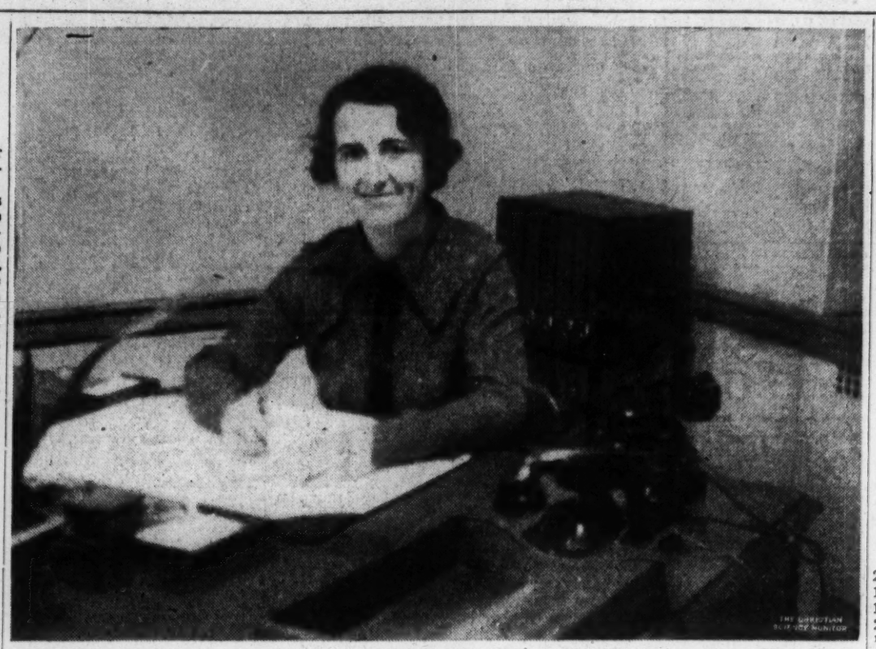
"The public is apt to think only of stars," said Miss Hughes, "but there is any amount of interesting work in pictures besides being on the screen. I believe that there are some women who can do anything in the business world that men can do and that all women could go farther than they have in this industry if they plotted their lives accordingly and really made the effort to get on."

Her own business career began back in 1918 when, just five days out of college, she went to visit relatives in Washington. That fall she was expected home to start teaching her major subject, mathematics, but fall found her assistant to the chief of a statistical section in the War Department. Someone who saw her work there brought her up to New York City to do the same type of work for Universal Pictures.

There have been high moments. One was when the stock of Universal was "going on the board" at the Stock Exchange and Miss Hughes worked from 9 o'clock one morning to 5 o'clock the next morning getting everything in shape.

Another great moment was in 1925 when there was a vacancy as secretary to Universal corporation and the seven men on the board unanimously decided that the job should go to Helen Hughes.

(This is an article in the series called "Women Who Help Make the Movies.")



Miss Helen Hughes, Secretary and Personnel Director for Universal Pictures Corporation at Their New York Headquarters.

Drawn by Harvey Peake

Tin Can in a New Guise

'Russian' Candlestick

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HAVE you ever looked at an empty tin can and thought what a pity it was that it could not be turned to some use, instead of being thrown away? Well, here is a way that it can be made a thing of interest, for a good-looking Russian style candlestick can be made from it.

With a pair of tinner's shears cut the candlestick into the form shown in the illustration, being careful to get the cut smooth and even, and to get both sides alike. It is well to mark it off before cutting. With the pieces of tin left over make a circular container for the candle, which is to be soldered into the center of the bottom and a handle which, in turn, is soldered upon the back.

The inside should then be painted some plain, dark color with oil paint, while the outside should be given a coat of some lighter color, against which flowers in the brightest, gayest colors may be painted. Allow a narrow margin of plain color around the outer part of the candlestick.

When this is finished, it will make a handsome gift for the friend who appreciates handmade articles.

What Fun to Decorate Nursery

Inexpensive and Gay With Paint, Chintz, Imagination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Evanston, Ill.

A TUBE of paste, a few yards of chintz, a Mother Goose picture book, and a sense of color harmony transformed a gloomy spare room in our house into a colorful, cheerful nursery at a total cost of $5.50. We did it ourselves, and it was fun.

My husband and I wanted the children's room to be as light as possible, but the thick trees in the yard shut off nearly all the sunshine around the house. We finally decided not to put up any blinds or to hang curtains, but to glue bright-colored chintz around the window frames. Now, when the chintz becomes soiled, all I have to do is to sponge it with lukewarm water and a mild soap. I don't have to take it off the frame nor iron it.

A friend wanted to put curtains in her nursery, which also is poorly lighted. She made one very attractive set out of fish net with wide bands of checked gingham sewed around the bottoms; and another set with pieces of theatrical gauze embroidered with bright-colored yarn dots. She says that both of these materials are practical because they are so durable and easily laundered.

I've found that wall paper keeps its good appearance much longer if it is varnished; thus cheap wall paper can be used. Then too, I don't have to scold the children for smearing grubby little fingerprints on the wall. When we did the nursery over this time, however, we painted the walls and made an attractive border with Mother Goose figures. Colorful nursery books are obtainable at the 10-cent stores and furnish many amusing little Humpty Dumptys and Mother Hubbards, or perhaps you would rather use the felt-o-gram figures which can also be bought for 10 cents.

For Rugs

A grass porch rug large enough to cover the entire floor is an ideal carpet for the children's nursery. I don't believe that small loose rugs should ever be used—Johnny is liable to trip over the edge and bump his nose. Linoleum also makes a good floor covering, or just the plain bare floor will serve the purpose.

Our children's furniture is simple and durable, but was rather shabby. I hid the scratched surface of the bedstead under a colorful slip cover of chintz. We made the dresser look like new with a tube of paste and a yard of chintz. We cut strips the same length as the drawers and pasted them over the front, smoothing away the wrinkles before the paste was dry, and pressing together the slits which were cut for the knobs to slip through. We glued a picture of Jack the Nimble at the top of the mirror, and presto! the kiddies had a brand-new dresser.

We transformed a shipping crate into an attractive piece of furniture with a little paint. We stood it on end, and what did we have? A miniature bedside table with two shelves in the side for toys and books.

We made an unusual lamp shade out of a round straw, openwork basket which we turned upside down, inserting the light socket and bulb through the bottom. A basket with a spreading edge is preferable so that small toys and trinkets may be hung around it. Or if you wish, you may make odd little shades out of cheap parchment or paper by drawing quaint little figures on them with crayons.

Jello Mold Portraits

Then we painted several tin jello molds of animals in bright colors and hung them on the walls. We found they gave the nursery a novel effect and they can't be broken by inquisitive little busybodies.

Red chintz sprinkled over with white stars of various sizes makes a most attractive material for the slip cover, the bureau drawer trimming, and the window frame upholstering. The mere thought of combining red with yellow usually makes people gasp with horror, but we tried it and found it a very gay combination.

We have tried to teach the children how to be neat by placing a large box in their room and insisting on their putting away their toys in it. We painted the box in a harmonizing color. You may choose to paper your's with a scrap of left-over wall paper, or cover it with chintz.

I've found that I can save myself hundreds of extra steps by arranging everything in the nursery within easy reach of the children's hands. I lowered the hooks and pole in the closet, and the light chains and blind cords with strings of colored spools.

I hope that you have as much fun decorating your nursery as we did our's. Your expenditures should not exceed $5.50, for you probably have a number of little odds and ends stored away in a dark basement corner which you will not have to buy and which will add to the attractiveness and gayety of your nursery.

J. B.

Four Brazil Nut Recipes

These Rich Nuts, Easy to Use, Have Delicious Flavor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Brazil Nut Penuche

2 cups brown sugar
1 cup milk
1 cup crushed Brazil nuts
1 cup cut Brazil nuts

Put the sugar and the milk into a heavy saucepan and stir until the sugar is melted. Boil over a medium flame until the temperature of 236 degrees Fahrenheit is reached or until a soft ball is formed when a little of the mixture is dropped into cold water. Put pan in cold water and cool to 110 degrees Fahrenheit or until lukewarm. Add crushed nuts and stir until it begins to thicken and lose its shine. If too hard to stir, grease the hands and knead. Pour into wet pan upon which the cut Brazil nuts have been sprinkled. Cool and cut into squares.

Brazil Nut Wafers

2 tablespoons butter
1½ cups brown sugar
1 egg
2 tablespoons water
¼ cup flour
1½ cups sliced Brazil nuts

Cream butter, stir in sugar, add egg and water. Add flour mixed with the nuts. Drop by teaspoonfuls on a baking sheet, grease with unsalted fat or oil, at least two inches apart. Bake about 7 minutes in a moderate oven (325 degrees F.) or until brown. Remove from oven, let stand a minute and remove from baking sheet with a spatula. If last wafers get too hard to remove easily, return to the oven for a minute and then remove.

Brazil Nut Fudge

2 squares chocolate
½ cup cold water
2 cups granulated sugar
⅔ cup milk
1 cup finely cut or crushed Brazil nuts
1 cup cut Brazil nuts

Cut chocolate into five or six pieces and put with water in heavy saucepan. Stir over a low fire until the chocolate is melted. Stir in the sugar and add the milk. Then stir over fire until the sugar is dissolved. Boil over a medium flame until the thermometer reads 228 degrees Fahrenheit or until a soft ball will form when a little of the candy is dropped in cold water. Put pan in cold water and cool to 110 degrees Fahrenheit or until lukewarm. Add finely cut or crushed nuts and stir until it begins to thicken. Pour into a wet pan upon which the cut Brazil nuts have been sprinkled. Cool and cut into squares.

Hermits

½ cup butter or other shortening
1 cup brown sugar
1 egg
½ cup sour milk
2¼ cups bread flour, or
2½ cups pastry flour
½ cup chopped raisins
½ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon cloves
¼ teaspoon nutmeg
½ cup chopped Brazil nuts

Cream butter and sugar together. Add beaten egg, then the milk and the flour sifted with the soda, salt and spices and mixed with the nuts and raisins. Chill and roll thin. Cut in rounds or fancy shapes and bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees Fahrenheit, about 10 minutes. When cool, frost and sprinkle at once with sliced Brazil nuts.

SOUPS the world over

China

Sweet Almond Soup

The Chinese serve their sweet at the middle of the meal rather than at the end. Thus, at a 26-dish dinner, the dessert will make its appearance as about the thirteenth course. Many times it will be an almond soup, made as follows:

Soak over night
1 cup crushed almonds in enough water to cover. Drain. Add
2 quarts chicken or beef stock
½ cup sugar. Simmer until the mixture is softened and blended into a paste.

(This recipe can also be prepared with ground chestnuts.) Serves four.

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for housewives who want
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THERE are several thousand brands of vanilla—but only one Burnett's. When you shop blindly you may buy a vanilla that may not be uniform nor up to the high standards you keep in your own kitchen. Unless it is labeled "Pure Vanilla Extract" it may not be vanilla at all.

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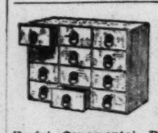

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Banana Folds

Allow
½ banana for each person. Cut each portion in half, roll in brown sugar and press together again.

Wrap each portion in a square of Pastry large enough to completely enfold it. Pinch the edges together and bake until pastry is brown. Serve with cream sweetened with brown sugar.

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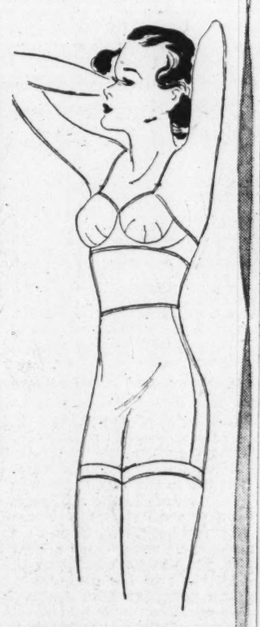

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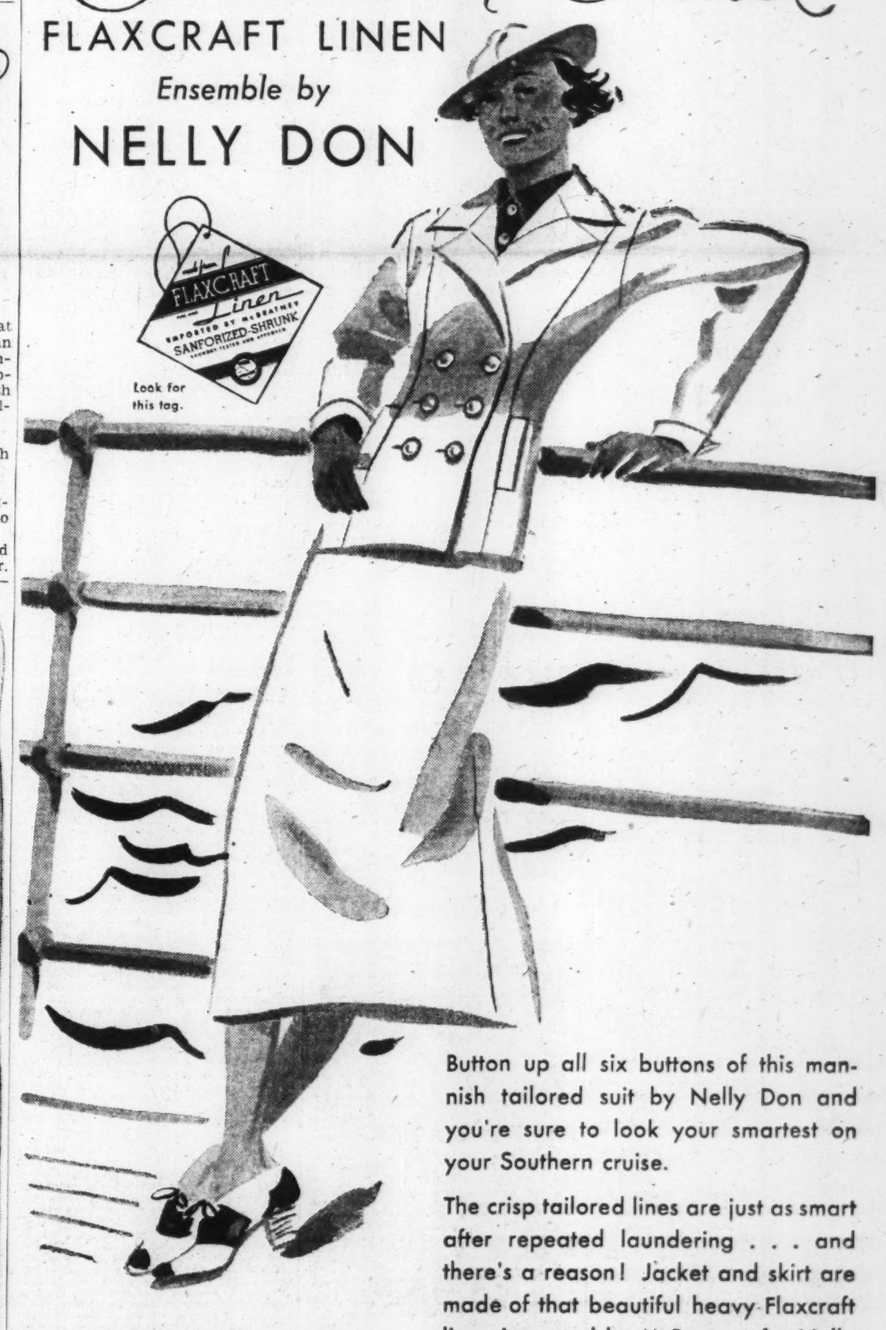

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National League Settles Boston's Problem Quietly

Emil E. Fuchs Remains as President—Night Games Discussed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—The Boston National League baseball situation was entirely and satisfactorily settled yesterday, when the league met in its regular spring schedule session at the Waldorf-Astoria. Braves Field will continue to be operated by the present club, under the same management as heretofore, with Judge Emil E. Fuchs as president, Charles F. Adams, vice-president, and Bruce Wetmore, the treasurer. William B. McKechnie will continue as manager, and if George Herman Ruth comes, it will be in another capacity.

A lease has been signed by the Gaffney Estate, owners of the field, to the National League, for a period of 10 years, at a substantial reduction over the former terms, President Ford C. Frick announced, and the league has sublet the field to the club. Judge Fuchs stated in turn, that the work of the league was wonderful, and with its co-operation and the support of the people of New England already substantially indicated at a meeting in Boston the night before, he regarded the problem as completely solved and that the Boston club would be out of the red in another fortnight. At the meeting, $43,500 had been subscribed for tickets, with $10,000 already paid in, and the campaign has only begun. The Mayor of Boston has announced a half holiday for the opening game for the first time and more than 10,000 tickets have been sold.

In addition to the adoption of the schedule, which will be announced in due course, the meeting had devoted much attention to the problem of night games, already announced, and this had been entirely clarified. After the release of the schedule, each club desiring to hold them will work out a schedule, offering one to each of the other seven clubs. In case of a declination by a club, then a second date may be offered elsewhere.

Saturday, Sunday and holidays are barred, as well as all exhibition games, on penalty of a fine of $15,000, and any over seven will also be penalized, and will not count on the record. Games must be either day or night, and in case of darkness coming on during a day game, the lights shall not be turned on, but the umpires must call the game as usual. Night doubleheaders, also will not be allowed.

Official National League Schedule for 1935

	AT BOSTON	AT BROOKLYN	AT NEW YORK	AT PHILADELPHIA	AT PITTSBURGH	AT CINCINNATI	AT CHICAGO	AT ST. LOUIS
BOSTON		April 26, ‡27, ‡28 July 1, 2, 3 Aug. 9, ‡10, ‡11 A.M. P.M. Sept. ‡2, ‡2,	April 23, 24, 25 June 7, 18, §9 Aug. 2, 13, §4 Sept. 23, 24	A.M. P.M. May 29, †30, †30 July 5, 16, §7 Aug. 5, 6, 7 Sept. ‡21, ‡22	May 23, 24, ‡25 July 19, 19, ‡20, ‡21 Sept. 16, 17, 18, 19	May 26, 27, 28 July 22, 23, 24, 25 Sept. 12, 13, ‡14, ‡15	May 20, 21, 22 July †0, 11, ‡13, §14 Sept. §8, 9, 10, 11	May 17, ‡18, §19 July 15, 16, 17, 18 Sept. 4, 5, 6, §7
BROOKLYN	A.M. P.M. April †19, †19, †20, ‡21 June 4, 5 July 30, 31, Aug. 1 Aug. ‡31, Sept. §1		A.M. P.M. May †30, †30 July 5, 16, §7 Aug. 6, 6, 29, 30 Sept. ‡21, ‡22	April 16, 17, 18 June 7, 18, §9 Aug. 2, 13, §4 Sept. 23, 24	May 16, 17, ‡18 ‡19 July 15, 16, 17, 18 Sept. 5, 6, §7	May 20, 21, 22 July 10, 11, ‡13, §14 Sept. §8, 9, 10, 11	May ‡26, 27, 28 July 22, 23, 24, 25 Sept. 12, 13, ‡14, ‡15	May 23, 24, ‡25 July 19, ‡20, ‡21, ‡21 Sept. 16, 17, 18, 19
NEW YORK	April 16, 17, 18 May 31, June ‡1, ‡2 A.M. P.M. July †4, †4 Sept. 27, ‡28, §29	April 30, May 1, 2 June 28, ‡29, §30 July ‡27, ‡28, 29 Sept. 25, 26		April 19, ‡20, ‡21, 22 June 4, 5, 6 Aug. 8, 9, ‡10, ‡11	May 20, 21, 22 July 10, 11, ‡13, §14 Sept. §8, 9, 10, 11	May 17, ‡18, §19 July 15, 16, 17, 18 Sept. 4, 5, 6, §7	May 23, 24, ‡25 July 19, ‡20, ‡21 Sept. 16, 17, 18, 19	May ‡26, 27, 28 July 22, 23, 24, 25 Sept. 12, 13, ‡14, ‡15
PHILADELPHIA	April 29, 30, May 1, 2 June 27, 28, †29, †30 July ‡27, ‡28, 29	April 23, 24, 25 May 31, June ‡1, ‡2 A.M. P.M. July †4, †4 Sept. 27, ‡28, §29	April 26, ‡27, ‡28 July 2, 3 July 30, 31 Aug. ‡31, A.M. P.M. Sept. ‡1, ‡2, ‡2		May ‡26, 27, 28 July 22, 23, 24, 25 Sept. 12, 13, ‡14, ‡15	May 23, 24, ‡25 July 19, ‡20, ‡21, ‡21 Sept. 16, 17, 18, 19	May 17, ‡18, §19 July 15, 16, 17, 18 Sept. 4, 5, 6, 7	May 20, 21, 22 July 11, 12, ‡13, ‡14 Sept. §8, 9, 10, 11
PITTSBURGH	May 6, 7, 8 June ‡23, 24, 25, 26 Aug. 22, 23, ‡24, ‡25	May 3, ‡4, §5 June 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. ‡18, 19, 20, 21	May 9, 10, ‡11, ‡12 June 19, 20, 21, 22 Aug. 26, 27, 28	May 13, 14, 15 June ‡15, §16, 17, 18 Aug. 14, 15, 16, ‡17		April 16, 23, 24, 25 June ‡1, ‡2 A.M. P.M. July †4, †4 Sept. 26, ‡28, §29	April 29, 30, May 1 June 28, ‡29, §30 Aug. 6, 7, 8 Sept. ‡21, ‡22	April 26, 27, ‡28 July 1, 2, 3 Aug. ‡3, §4 A.M. P.M. Sept. ‡2, ‡2, 3
CINCINNATI	May 13, 14, 15 June ‡15, §16, ‡17, ‡17 Aug. 14, 15, 16, ‡17	May 9, 10, ‡11, ‡12 June 19, 20, 21, ‡22 Aug. 26, 27, 28	May 3, 4, §5 June 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. ‡18, 19, 20, 21	May 6, 7, 8 June ‡23, 24, 25, 26 Aug. 22, 23, ‡24, ‡25	April 17, 18 June 7, 18, §9, 10 Aug. 9, ‡10, ‡11, 12 Sept. 20		April 19, ‡20, ‡21 June 4, 5, 6 July 26, ‡27, ‡28 A.M. P.M. Sept. ‡2, ‡2	A.M. P.M. May 29, ‡30, ‡30 July 5, 16, §7 Aug. 5, 6, 7 Sept. ‡21, ‡22
CHICAGO	May 9, 10, ‡11, ‡12 June 19, 20, 21, ‡22 Aug. 27, 28, 29	May 13, 14, 15 June ‡15, §16, 17, 18 Aug. 14, 15, 16, ‡17	May 6, 7, 8 June ‡23, 24, 25, 26 Aug. 22, 23, ‡24, ‡25	May 3, ‡4, §5 June 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. ‡18, 19, 20, 21	A.M. P.M. May 29, †30, †30 July 5, 16, §7 July 30, 31, Aug. 1 Aug. ‡31, Sept. §1	April 26, ‡27, ‡28 July 1, 2, 3 Aug. 2, 13, §4 Sept. 24, 25		
ST. LOUIS	May 3, ‡4, §5 June 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. ‡18, 19, 20, 21	May 6, 7, 8 June ‡23, 24, 25, 26 Aug. 22, 23, ‡24, ‡25	May 13, 14, 15 June ‡15, §16, 17, 18 Aug. 14, 15, 16, 17	May 9, 10, ‡11, ‡12 June 19, 20, 21, 22 Aug. 26, 27, 28	April 19, ‡20, ‡21 June 4, 5, 6 July ‡27, ‡28, 29 Aug. 29, 30	April 29, 30, May 1 June 28, ‡29, §30 July 30, 31, Aug. 1 Aug. ‡31, Sept. §1	April 16, 17, 18 June ‡1, ‡2, 3 A.M. P.M. July †4, †4 Aug. 9, ‡10, ‡11	

†Holidays. ‡Saturdays. §Sundays.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Chicago	18	4	10	76	57	40
Boston	17	3	12	77	69	37
Rangers	16	4	11	95	89	36
Detroit	11	7	14	78	71	29

Canadian Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Toronto	21	3	10	99	73	45
Montreal	17	2	12	84	56	36
Canadiens	10	5	15	60	87	25
Americans	8	8	18	65	92	24
St. Louis	6	6	22	60	100	18

Results Feb. 5

Boston 4, Detroit 2.
Rangers 5, Montreal 4.
Chicago 4, Canadiens 1.
Americans 3, St. Louis 3.

New Player Expense Rule Proposed To Lawn Tennis Group

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—The annual meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association Saturday in Cincinnati probably will be as exciting as an old-fashioned sewing bee, although the orderly routine may be enlivened by discussion of the proposed eight-weeks' player expense rule.

The United States, through its delegate, Walter Merrill Hall, president of the U. S. L. T. A., last summer voted the rule in the international federations' regulations, leaving it up to the member nations to incorporate it in their individual canons. The rule limits amateurs to eight weeks' traveling and living expenses each calendar year.

The Eastern Association, the U. S. L. T. A.'s largest member body, unanimously passed the eight weeks' rule at its annual meeting recently, but opposition is expected from Pacific coast delegates, pointing out that considerable time will be used in traveling across the continent for tournaments in the East.

Like every regulation, the federation's rule possesses a certain amount of elasticity. In cases where California players choose to play in the East, and vice versa, exceptions may be declared and allowances made for traveling time. Therefore it is unlikely California's opposition will be long lived.

"We don't propose to permit the players to commute back and forth across the country," said Hall. "That would be violating the spirit of the rule.

"But, for example, if Donald Budge wants to come from the Pacific Coast to Forest Hills for the national championships next summer, I'm quite sure the week that would be required to come and return would not be charged against him or anyone else, for that matter. However, we'll have to feel our way carefully in these matters."

The meeting probably will vote to change the intercollegiate championships from grass to hard courts. For several years colleges have been opposing holding the championship on turf since most universities have only hard courts.

It is expected that the executive committee's recommendation to combine the men's U. S. singles and the women's U. S. singles into one tournament, starting Thursday, Aug. 30, and lasting 10 days, will be approved. The tournament will be conducted much in the same fashion as the all-England championships at Wimbledon.

Jonklaas and Burton Win

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Ernest M. Jonklaas and Howes Burton of Rockaway Hunting Club scored a surprise victory yesterday in the metropolitan squash racquets doubles championship at Heights Casino, when they defeated the home club champions, Longstreet Hinton and John M. Young, semifinalists last year, in a four-game match, scored at 15—11, 15—12, 11—15, 15—11. Jonklaas and Burton had recently won the Piping Rock invitation doubles, but were hardly regarded as stronger than the home players. In the other match, the composite team of W. H. Tevis Huhn, Princeton Club, and Willard K. Rice, Harvard Club, scored an easy victory over a pair from Greenwich Country Club—Paul M. Pope and Kingsley Kunhardt—in straight games, 15—4, 15—6, 15—10.

N. Y. U. Fencers Qualify

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—New York University, past and present, practically filled the list of those qualifying for the United States junior foils fencing championship from the New York division yesterday evening, when the preliminaries were staged at the New York Athletic Club. Hugo Castello, Fred Kornfeld and Norman Lewis of the varsity team, and Jose R. de Capriles and Benjamin S. Faber of the graduate organization, the University Fencers' Club, were among eight survivors, of the 28 that entered. The other qualifiers were Emil J. Goldstein, College of the City of New York; Dale G. Robinson of the Greco Fencing Club, and Ralph Marson, New York Athletic Club. The actual championship will be staged at the same place on Feb. 19.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

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THE MUSICAL HIT
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HASSARD SHORT
"THE GREAT WALTZ"
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Dances by Albertina Rasch
Evgs. 8:30. 55c-$3.30
Mat. (Wed. and Sat.). 55c-$2.20
THE CENTER THEA., 49th St. and 6th Ave.

THE THEATRE GUILD
S. N. BEHRMAN'S play
Rain from Heaven
with JANE COWL and JOHN HALLIDAY
GOLDEN THEATRE, 45th St., W. of Bdy.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30.

By-Plays—*By George M. R. Holmes*
Sports Editor

Director Bingham's Report

WHILE the 1933-34 report of William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard, to James B. Conant, president of that university, relates to athletic conditions at the Cambridge university, there is a whole lot of it which would apply to almost any other big college or university in the United States. The report is a very frank and thorough one and should result in placing the sports programs at our various educational institutions on a more rational basis than has been the case; that is, if the authorities at those universities take the same sound viewpoint as does Director Bingham.

Football Fails to Provide

The increase in college sports during the past 25 years has been astounding. This has called for more playgrounds, more buildings, more coaches and more of everything that enters into college athletics, and this calls for more and more money. With the exception of football, and perhaps basketball in the West, none of the sports activities has turned in any profits worth talking about, and the majority of them have resulted in big deficits, which were made up from the receipts taken in by football. As Director Bingham stated in his report, much of the increase in sports at Harvard could never have been made except for the revenue derived from football. This is equally true at other universities. It was all very fine when the gridiron game could carry the load; but the past few years have seen such a falling off in those gate receipts that curtailments have had to be made in some of the sports that did not pay, with the result that the time has come when something must be done about it. In his report, Director Bingham frankly states that a further diminution in gate receipts will force a decided change in Harvard's athletic policy. And this, we feel sure, applies to practically every large college in the United States.

Three Ways of Meeting Situation

It looks as if there were only three ways of meeting the situation. One is to build up a football team that will draw enough spectators to furnish the money needed to run all of the activities the college athletic associations are called upon to meet. The second is to curtail the athletic program to meet the lessened revenue. The third is to have either the undergraduates or the college pay something toward the cost of the activities which are now financed by the athletic associations. In order to follow the first way, it would be necessary to proselyte and subsidize star players. Some colleges may be willing to pursue such a course, but there are others that do not favor and will not adopt such a plan. Regarding the second, it may be said that most of the colleges have curtailed quite a bit already; in fact, as Director Bingham says of Harvard, they have gone as far as they can without a change in policy. There is no question but what every sport activity that is maintained by our colleges today is well worth while, and it would be a very unhappy thing if they had to be curtailed any more. That brings us to the third way out, which is to have the undergraduates or college authorities assume part of the costs now charged up to the athletic associations. At the present time, the Harvard Athletic Association pays for everything excepting polo—supported by the boys themselves in conjunction with the Harvard Polo Club—and charms to winning house teams, purchased by boys who want them. In other words, the university pays for nothing in the athletic line.

Athletic Money for Athletic Activities

Realizing this, it is quite easy to see that football must draw a very big gate to make both ends meet, and unless Harvard is going out to get a real championship team, it is hard to see how the present policy is to continue. It is my personal belief that the policy of making the H. A. A. assume the cost of physical education and the entire cost of teachers, buildings and grounds used for purposes other than actual athletic activities is wrong, and that either the college should assume the cost of those activities or else assess the students who engage in them. It certainly seems to me that money which comes into the athletic treasury should be used for the maintenance of those activities first, and then, if there is any surplus, that can be used for other branches of physical activities. In case there is not enough left for the latter class, then I believe that those engaged in them or the college authorities should make up the deficits. To ask football to do it is unfair to that great game and will eventually bring it into disrepute.

E. E. Spitz, Boston, Leads in Billiards

United States Amateur Three-Cushion Billiards Championship Standing

	Won	Lost	HR	BO
E. E. Spitz, Boston	2	0	4	80
A. Horwitz, Minneapolis	1	0	6	95
A. H. Primeau, Detroit	1	0	5	81
Edward Lee, New York	1	1	8	60
Gene Deardorff, St. Louis	1	1	5	91
G. M. O'Dea, Chicago	0	1	5	—
J. S. Davenport, Phila.	0	1	4	—
Leon Radler, New York	0	2	3	—

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Edward E. Spitz, the Boston representative, led the field at the end of play in the second day of the United States amateur three-cushion billiard championship at the New York Athletic Club, yesterday evening, with two victories to his credit. He won his second victory in the afternoon, defeating Leon Radler, the second New York representative, 50 to 35, in 93 innings. He again made a high run of 4, while Radler's best was 3.

All eight of the contestants saw action yesterday, with Arthur Horwitz of Minneapolis and Albert H. Primeau, Detroit, the other undefeated players. Horwitz defeated George M. O'Dea of Chicago in the other afternoon game, 50 to 33, in 95 innings, with a high rnn of 6, while O'Dea scored 5 as his best. Primeau encountered John S. Davenport, Philadelphia, in the first evening game and a close game resulted, with the Detroiter winning at 50 to 46, in 81 innings. The winner made a run of 5, while Davenport had 4.

Edward Lee, defending champion, managed to win the final game of the day when he conquered Gene Deardoff, St. Louis, also at 50 to 46, requiring only 60 innings. Deardorff led almost to the finish, but Lee played safe, and finally tied him at 46 all, then ran out the match with a final run of 3 a few innings later. Lee also made the best run of the tourney so far, 8, while Davidoff scored 4 as his best.

Hornbostel Outstanding

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—Charles Hornbostel of Evansville, Ind., former co-captain of the Indiana University track team, yesterday was selected by a jury of sports writers as the outstanding athlete of the Millrose track and field games in Madison Square Garden Saturday night. He won the same award last year. Hornbostel was chosen unanimously on the strength of his remarkable "double" in the 1000 and 600-yard runs. In the latter event he set a new world indoor mark of 1m. 11.3s. Glenn V. Cunningham, former Kansas State star, was voted second place, and Keith S. Brown, third.

Tourney Reaches Finals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 6—Miss Helen Waring of Pinehurst and Mrs. S. F. Wadsworth of Pittsburgh reached the final round of the annual St. Valentine's best-ball handicap golf tournament for women yesterday on the No. 1 course here. Miss Waring had an 86 and Mrs. Wadsworth an 84. They defeated Mrs. Horace H. Rackham of Detroit and Mrs. E. C. Bliss of Brooklyn, 4 and 3. Miss Waring and Mrs. Wadsworth meet Miss Elizabeth Sutherland of Chicago and Miss Carol Hotchkiss of New Haven in the finals.

Brown Books Ten Games

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 6 (AP)—Columbia displaces Colgate as the Thanksgiving Day attraction on the Brown football schedule in 1936, and the Bruin returns to a 10-game listing for the first time since 1931, according to an announcement of the schedule by Dr. Frederick W. Marvel, director of athletics, last night. Opening on Sept. 26, the Bruin will meet Connecticut, Rhode Island, Harvard, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania, Tufts, Yale, Holy Cross, Colby and Columbia, in that order.

Davis Sent to Portland

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 6 (AP)—Harry Davis, first baseman of the Toledo Club of the American Association last year, was turned over to the Portland team of the Pacific Coast League yesterday by the Detroit Tigers, under option. Davis, 25 years old, batted .317 last year.

Large Indoor
Running Track
YMCA
316 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
BOSTON

Mrs. Howe, Title Defender, Loses In Third Round

Bows to Edith Beresford; Anne Page, Mrs. Lamme, Margot Lumb Advance

Play in the United States women's squash racquets championship at the Harvard Club of Boston today saw the elimination of the defending champion and two members of the English international team. Three Americans, Anne Page, Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. and Edith Beresford, and one player from England, Margot E. Lumb, advanced.

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston, Mass., the national champion, was dethroned in a third-round match by an unseeded entry, Edith Beresford, of the Short Hills (N. J.) Country Club. Mrs. Howe, who has not been playing much squash this winter, found her youthful opponent much too fast. Mrs. Howe won the opening game at 15—11, but the metropolitan New York player continued to play a fast game and won at 15—8, 15—11, 15—8.

Mrs. Lamme, seeded third in the American list, came out a winner in a close match with the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke of London, the English team captain. It was a breathless match with each player fighting for each point. The New York star won the first two games at 15—10, 15—12. The third game was a nip-and-tuck affair in which Miss Milbanke won by the narrow margin of one point, 16—15. The deciding game was tied at 13-all. Miss Milbanke called for set-5 and the battle continued with Mrs. Lamme winning at 18—15. The British player was seeded No. 2.

Miss Page, of The Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penna., second seeded American, and Norah Kelman of Hove, Sussex, Eng., seeded No. 4 in the overseas list, indulged in a slam-bang third-round match. The Merion player, aided by speed and an occasional soft service, ran out the match at 15—6, 15—11. 15—10.

Miss Lumb, champion of England, outplayed Charlotte U. Darling of Philadelphia, in a fast three-game match, 15—9, 15—12, 15—9. Miss Lumb, top-seeded visitor, appeared unbeatable in the forecourt, but had considerable difficulty in handling the ball close to the backwall. The summary:

United States Women's Squash Racquets Championship—Third Round

Edith Beresford, Short Hills, N. J., defeated Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., Weston, Mass., 11—15, 15—8, 15—11, 15—8.

Margot E. Lumb, London, Eng., defeated Charlotte U. Darling, Philadelphia, 15—9, 15—12, 15—9.

Fourth Round

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y., defeated the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke, London, Eng., 15—10, 15—12, 15—16, 18—15.

Anne Page, Philadelphia, defeated Norah Kelman, Hove, Sussex, Eng., 15—6, 15—11, 15—10.

College Basketball Results

Augustana 34, Monmouth 32.
Ball S. T. 30, Manchester 28.
Bethany 49, Grove City 35.
Bluffton 45, Toledo St. John's 28.
Butler 38, Franklin 23.
Clarkson 30, Colgate 25.
Culver-Stockton 39, Kirksville O. 38.
Defiance 41, Huntington 27.
Denver 30, Wyoming 27.
Drexel 30, Ursinus 29.
Drury 35, Missouri Valley 17.
Illinois 27, Notre Dame 26.
Iowa Wesleyan 47, Dubuque 35.
Kansas 33, Washburn 27.
Kentucky 40, Xavier 27.
Loyola (Baltimore) 30, Catholic 37.
Mount Union 60, Kenyon 35.
Nebraska Wesleyan 45, York 12.
Pittsburgh 57, Washington & Jefferson 30.
So. Methodist 36, Texas Christian 20.
St. Joseph's 25, Westchester T. 22.
St. Thomas 24, Augsburg 18.
Toledo 27, Western Reserve 25.
Tulsa 51, Grinnell 33.
Union College 41, Georgetown 35.
Upsala 40, Tufts 22.
Washington 33, Drake 32.
Westminster 31, Tarkio 16.
Western Maryland 37, Mt. St. Mary's 35.
Wilson 34, Baltimore 32.

Fifteen Yachts Entered

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 6 (AP)—At least 15 sailing yachts will start in the second annual Miami-Nassau (Bahamas) race next Tuesday, officials reported yesterday. Vamarie, Vadim Makaroff's 72-foot staysail ketch, winner last year of the international race, will be among the starters in the 150-mile event. Other entries include: Hestor, 40-foot schooner, Alexander Smith Dalton of Essex, Conn.; Lanakai, 42-foot schooner, Dr. Alexander Rowe, and Belisarius, Charles B. Rockwell Jr. of Bristol, Conn.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	—Goals— For	Agst	Pts
Boston	17	5	9	93	75	39
Providence	13	6	8	70	64	32
Quebec	14	3	14	92	70	31
New Haven	11	4	14	75	84	26
Philadelphia	10	2	20	68	105	22

Result Feb. 5

Quebec 4, Philadelphia 1.

Sporting Around the Hub

HARVARD'S rugby team may play the Yale footballers in Bermuda during the first week in April, according to an announcement by James A. Potter, president of the Harvard Rugby Club. An invitation to play a series of games has been extended by the Bermuda Athletic Association, which promises to pay all the expenses of the players while they are on the island. The Harvard ruggers, if they accept, will have to pay their own steamship fares. The Harvard club has called a meeting for Friday to discuss the proposition.

If the trip is approved, the Crimson team will play two games with the English Rugby Club and a third with Yale, which team has definitely decided to visit and play in Bermuda.

The Boston University-Bowdoin swimming meet, originally scheduled for Saturday afternoon at the Boston Y. M. C. A. and then moved ahead to Friday, will be held tomorrow afternoon in the Y pool. B. U. hopes to have Wally Hedquist of Worcester in its lineup. He is the United States junior 100-yard freestyle champion.

Massachusetts Tech's hockey team journeyed to Durham, N. H., to play the University of New Hampshire Wildcats yesterday. The local team came out of the contest on the short end of a 5-to-1 score.

A meeting of the United States Women's Squash Racquets Association was held yesterday afternoon to discuss plans for future tournaments. The present officers include, Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, president; Mrs. H. Stuart Green of New York, vice president; and Anne Page of Philadelphia, secretary and treasurer.

Harvard's varsity basketball team can go into a three-way tie for third place in the Eastern Intercollegiate League standing by defeating Dartmouth this evening at the Crimson's indoor athletic building in Cambridge. It will be the first meeting of these two teams this season. A victory for Harvard would leave Princeton, Dartmouth and the Cambridge five each with two victories and three defeats. Alfred E. Bonniwell '35, who has held top position among the individual scorers through most of the season, will be in the Dartmouth lineup.

Percy Jackson, Bruin Cub's goalie, will play for Providence against New Haven at Providence tonight. Paddy Byrne, Providence goalie, is unable to play. Tomorrow night Jackson will again face New Haven when that team meets the Cubs at Boston.

Semifinal-round matches in the men's Massachusetts squash racquets championship are scheduled for this afternoon at the Harvard Club with Richard V. Wakeman playing Germaine G. Glidden and E. Rotan Sargeat opposing Lindsey Ware. Ware completed the quarterfinal round yesterday when he defeated D. E. Jackson, 15—10, 14—17, 15—12, 15—10.

Forrester (Tim) Clark, Boston Indoor Polo League star, maintains top position for individual honors for the season, having scored a total of 21 goals in three six-chukker games. Clark plays for the 110th Cavalry Dragons, the Class A leaders.

With the return to form of Milton Sandler, the German American A. C.'s great middle distancer, who only lost one race in last year's board floor campaign, it looks as if the B. A. A. 600 next Saturday night should result in the heart-breaking duel between Sandler and Ivan Fuqua, the flier from the banks of the Wabash, who carried Indiana's silks to victory in the recent Prout Memorial 600 at the K. of C. games.

This is written with the understanding that Charlie ("Chuck") Hornbostel will confine his efforts to the B. A. A. 1000 in another wrecking assault on Hal Cutbill's world's figures. But if Chuck essays a double trial, as he did in the recent Millrose meet, when he shattered Allan Hellfrich's world indoor record and came within one second of Cutbill's world's mark, Fuqua and Sandler may have to play second fiddle.

Mike Devaney, who close to two decades ago won the Hunter Mile in 1915 and then came back two years later to win the classic mile race again in 1917, will fire the starting gun in the Hunter Mile in the Boston Garden Saturday night. Mike was one of the greatest middle distancers and long distance runners of his era. He always was a great favorite in Boston.

William J. Bingham, Harvard's athletic director, and Malcolm Farmer, boss of Yale athletics, both are among the officials for Saturday's Big meet. Bingham will officiate as referee and Farmer will be Chief Inspector.

"Here at the B. A. A., as well as the Boston Garden and the Boston Arena," says Tom Kanaly, "the box offices report the biggest advance sale on record. The fans are favoring no special type of seats. The $2.20, $1.65, $1.10 seats all are going like hot-cakes. The 55-cent seats will not be put on sale until 6 p. m. on Saturday evening, when the purchasers will go right into the Garden." Kanaly thinks Fritz Pollard of Brown, J. Fred Powers' great sprinter and hurdler, will surprise the pole vaulters. "Powers has entered Collier in the pole vault and tells me the great Negro athlete has been doing 13 feet in practice," says Kanaly. "Collier can't beat Keith Brown, but he will give the world's record holder a scare."

Co-captains at Allegheny

MEADVILLE, Penna., Feb. 6—Sixteen football lettermen at Allegheny College have chosen co-captains to lead the 1935 eleven. The co-captains are Richard Horn of Clairton, Penna., and Scott Widman of Meadville. Horn is also a letterman in track and is a member of the varsity swimming squad.

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A World So White

HERE, in the little part of the great world where I am so fortunate as to find myself, snow has been falling for many hours. It began in the night, a light, persistent snow that soon blotted the lanes and country roads from view until hills and valleys ran together in easy comradery under an all-enveloping carpet of powdery white.

No miracle of nature is more marvelously intriguing, more sharply tinged with eerie, irresistible charm, than winter's first snowfall. Against my front windows, high on a Pennsylvania hilltop, the snow pelts steadily—millions of infinitesimal, feathery flakes coming straight in from the north with the north wind close behind them. So dense, indeed, is the curtain that they throw between my hillside and the valley just below that the slender leafless trees that line the opposite slope are scarcely visible. Not a sound breaks the intimate winter stillness; even the little swaying trolley no longer makes its precarious way through the woods at forty-minute intervals.

It was, I think, sometime before noon that I began to be aware of the fact that slowly and steadily we were being snowed in. I do not know just when the drifts outside the garage door made it no longer possible to coax the car from its safe shelter; nor can I tell exactly when my study windows became darkened by high piles of snow. All through the afternoon, however, I have had that rare and delightful feeling of being alone with this winter loveliness.

* * *

THE DOGWOOD TREES, I notice, are able to shake off the pelting flakes. They are too slender-branched to hold the snow, but the low evergreens about the house—the junipers and spruces—are utterly weighted down. The pines, however, long established and confident of their own sturdy power, carry the mass of powdery snow with almost boastful ease. Bent and straggly, the rhododendrons fold their glossy leaves far back, in much the same manner that a dog droops his ears. There are, I think, no more dependable barometers than the rhododendrons. On a clear, crisp morning their foliage is green and glossy, every leaf standing out; but let a really cold day come and their leaves droop down sadly. Under its deep, snowy carpet, the garden sleeps serenely. I am almost sure that, should I cross the drive and explore the rock wall, I should find saucy little Johnny Jump-ups blooming under the snow.

Only yesterday morning I marveled as I drove along Possum Hollow Road at the green of the mosses along the roadside; at the singing music of the tiny stream that winds through a brush-grown field. Only yesterday a cardinal flew jauntily past the kitchen window, stopping a second to peer in at the two straggly petunia plants that I am coaxing along. From long experience with cardinals I should have known that winter was about to stage some showy pageant.

* * *

IT IS WHEN the snow falls as it has fallen today that I find myself listening for sleigh-bells—and usually listening in vain. Perhaps tonight, if the wind stops tearing across the hills, I shall hear the gay familiar jingle of an occasional sleigh, but there will be no close follow-up of neighborly bells, no loud "hollos" called out, no merry laughter ringing through the night air. I find myself looking with commiseration upon a generation of young people who have missed the merry sound of sleigh-bells; the feel of heavy robes tucked closely about them; the cumbersome warmth of leggings and mittens and the rhythmic sound of horses' feet upon the softly packed snow. That is one subject, I have discovered, that the young people I am thrown with will permit me to rhapsodize over—sleighing. With an honest effort not to appear superior, I remind them that even as far south as in Baltimore we had frequent snowstorms—snows so deep that, to take the train to the city from the suburb where I lived, it was necessary to go and come to the station in a sleigh.

Even in those days when sleighs were not uncommon, I can recall the thrill I always experienced when the train drew in to our country station and I saw Patterson, a short bronze figure almost engulfed in a huge overcoat and wearing an ancient sealskin cap with huge and impressive ear-bobs, waiting to tuck me and my schoolbooks safely in the gray goat's-hair robe. Then, the swift, sure feet of "Charlie" hurrying up the hill; the gay merry tinkle of the bells as sleighs full of young people followed us but, thanks to Charlie's undaunted ambition, never quite passed us on the road; the sharp turn at the top of the hill; the sudden swift drop into the little valley; the tall Normandy spruce white with snow; the straw tents that covered the rose bushes; the crepe myrtle bush that was my special delight, wrapped about with heavy burlap.

And then, the sudden stop in the drive; the dash up the steps—the winter welcome of home, with warmth pouring from open fireplaces and Franklin stoves.

* * *

LOOKING OUT THE WINDOWS in the morning, I would find the world so lovely, so white and fairy-like that a catch of sheer gladness would start in my throat. And here today, where the snowplow will not come because the hill is too steep; here, where I am utterly snowed in and remote, I feel the same exhilarating wonder at the beauty that lies all about me. If "Charlie" and Patterson and the old sleigh could only step out of yesterday, the whole experience would be quite complete!

E. G. R. Y.

Poetry's Challenge

TO MOST people, reading poetry, if it is to mean anything at all, is not easy. Why should it be? It is not the things that are easy to come by which please longest and please most. Poetry is the most concentrated and complex use of the language there is, and it is used as a means of communication by men and women who live more richly and intensely than we do. The result naturally needs all that we can give of ourselves to meet it and make it our own. I wish there were room here to quote all the poems written by all the earnest Victorians in praise of effort and application, and perseverance and patience and hope and faith! They might encourage the readers of second-hand poetry to let themselves be swept away from shallow, easy thinking and feeling, and on to meet the challenge of fine poetry, the challenge of clear feeling and clear thinking, of a wider and fuller commerce with the whole of human consciousness and of the difficulty and the discipline and the delight of words.

The mind of the skilled reader, like the muscles of the trained athlete, adapts itself more and more easily to the experiences of poetry. The new reader must inevitably win this plasticity from practice. But we must always remember that poetry is to be read for delight. . . . Poems can come upon us in so many ways. Some knock us breathless with a triumphant sense of splendour; some steal soft-footed into the heart and curl themselves into the memory; some twine vinelike around our lives; some thrill us to action; some soothe us to rest; some lap us in the drowsy delight of dream; some have their necks clothed with thunder and some sing like the morning stars shouting for joy.—From "Discovering Poetry," by ELIZABETH DREW. (New York: Norton.)

By Courtesy of John Sparks, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A BEAUTIFUL EXCAVATED BLACK STONE FIGURE OF A DANCER.

IN ALL ages and among the peoples of all countries, the arts of sculpture and the dance have been closely allied. Indeed, it might be said that the dance is sculpture in movement, while sculpture itself is but the presentation of an arrested moment in that dance through human experience which we call movement. At a time when all European art was plunged into the obscurity of the Dark Ages, when the high achievements of the classical Greek sculptors had been forgotten and lost sight of alike in Rome and Constantinople, in those tumultuous days for Europe the torch of civilization was burning brightly in the Far East.

For in China these were the days of the T'ang Dynasty (618-906 A. D.), when sculpture rose to a height of perfection never afterward surpassed in the East. By some unknown but obviously highly gifted Chinese master of this period, was modeled, or rather carved in black stone, this exquisite little figure of a dancer which has only recently been excavated. The dancing girl is in a curtseying attitude, with one arm raised behind, and the other held out in front, and the whole figure is so full of action that we can almost feel a tremor of movement in that outstretched arm and the upward tilt of the head. Originally these figures were colored, and traces of pigment can still be discerned on this example; but the form is so perfect in its sensitive plasticity that we do not feel today that anything could be gained by the addition of color. As it is, it satisfies us completely, alike as a beautiful expression of a gracious moment, and as the polished work of art by a most consummate craftsman.

F. R.

Watching Our Own House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN INTERESTING record of the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem is contained in the book of Nehemiah. We read of how Nehemiah mourned over their destruction and prayed, and of how with the assistance of willing workers the memorable restoration of the walls was successfully accomplished.

Few Bible narratives excel this one in homely charm and happy illustration of good accomplished. The subsequent blessing recorded, with its richness of spiritual interpretation, also makes the record of special interest. When the wall was built, this courtier builder, Nehemiah, took the wise precaution of making every worker a watchman. He said, "Appoint watches of the inhabitants of Jerusalem, every one in his watch, and every one to be over against his house." In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy throws a light on the last verse of the twenty-third Psalm thus (p. 578): "Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life; and I will dwell in the house [the consciousness] of [LOVE] for ever."

The alertness of the helpers of Nehemiah, watching "every one . . . over against his house," aptly illustrates how, on the journey from matter to Spirit, each one must watch, for his "house" is his consciousness. True watching, then, must be against mental foes or the belief in any consciousness apart from God. Since man is the image and likeness of his heavenly Father, eternally the idea of the divine Principle, the true and only consciousness is in God; and, knowing this, we must watch, and preserve our consciousness of good unsullied.

This need for watching is strikingly set forth in the warning of Jesus, "What I say unto you I say unto all, Watch." And centuries later Mrs. Eddy, who discovered and declared the same truth, exhorted all men to "stand porter at the door of thought" (Science and Health, p. 392).

Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, gave no commission to his followers to attempt vicarious work for "the other man." The spirit of his teaching is shown in his words, "The kingdom of God is within you." And our progress heavenward is in proportion to our individual guarding of our thought, casting therefrom all belief in a power or creator apart from God.

In proportion as we discern the nature of man as God's son, and demonstrate our understanding, will our own and the world's discord be healed. This fundamental truth about man is clearly stated on pages 476 and 477 of the textbook: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

When Jesus said a man's foes are "they of his own household," he could have used such a startling declaration only in regard to a man's own mentality or consciousness. Probably in that distant day drastic renunciation of material belief for the new teaching was so revolutionary as to turn some friends and relations into foes, even as it may today. But we are justified in looking for the spiritual interpretation of this statement. Surely, then, Jesus' warning is to guard against the admission into our mental household of foes such as envy, hatred, resentment, evil-speaking, for these are our enemies; and in proportion as they are cast out, the kingdom of God will appear, and His will, of eternal good, "be done in earth, as it is in heaven."

The homely, if brusque, exhortation to "mind one's own business" has been tendered down the ages by many, from the sage philosopher to the rustic moralist; nor is it too much to say that the following of this counsel would have saved nations and individuals from untold misery.

Since the time when the Way-shower indicated that the place to look for happiness is in one's own consciousness, no teacher has taken the undeviating stand of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy, who declares that since all is Spirit and spiritual, erroneous thoughts must be destroyed. The divinely scientific way to do this is to replace them with the understanding of perfect God and perfect man. This gives hope for despair, health in place of disease, and turn defeat into victory. Mortal sense may insist that material evidence is easier to accept than spiritual truth; but to begin by substituting for some wrong suggestion the right thought will help towards the fuller understanding that "real consciousness is cognizant only of the things of God" (Science and Health, p. 276).

Here, then, is "the secret place of the most High," the spiritually mental house wherein we "shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

GUARDANDO NUESTRA PROPIA CASA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

UN RELATO muy interesante de la reconstrucción de los muros de Jerusalén se encuentra en el libro de Nehemías. Leemos como Nehemías lamentó la destrucción de ellos, como oró, y como con la ayuda de otros judíos, dispuestos a cooperar en esta obra, la restauración de los muros se llevó a efecto con buen éxito.

Hay pocas narrativas en la Biblia que sobrepasen a ésta en su encanto sencillo y la ilustración feliz del bien que se ha llevado a cabo. También la bendición que concluye el relato añade interés especial a la historia con la riqueza de su interpretación espiritual. Cuando el muro estaba acabado, Nehemías, el constructor cortesano, tomó la precaución de hacer a cada trabajador un vigilante. Dijo: "Nombrad centinelas de los habitantes de Jerusalem, cada uno en su guarda, y cada uno a la parte enfrente de su casa."

En el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy ilumina el último verso del salmo veintitrés (pág. 578) de esta manera: "Ciertamente la bondad y la misericordia me seguirán todos los días de mi vida; y en la casa [el conocimiento] de [el Amor] moraré para siempre."

La vigilancia de los ayudantes de Nehemías, "cada uno en su guarda . . . a la parte enfrente de su casa" ilustra gráficamente como, en nuestra jornada de la materia al Espíritu, cada uno de nosotros tiene que estar alerta, porque su casa es su conciencia. La vigilancia verdadera por lo tanto tiene que dirigirse contra los enemigos mentales o la creencia en una conciencia aparte de Dios. Puesto que el hombre es la imagen y semejanza de su Padre celestial—la idea del Principio divino sempiternamente—la conciencia verdadera y única está en Dios; y sabiendo esto, tenemos que estar en vela para preservar incontaminada nuestra conciencia del bien.

Esta necesidad de la vigilancia se expuso bien claramente en la amonestación de Jesús: "Lo que os digo a vosotros, a todos lo digo: ¡Velad!" Y siglos más tarde, Mary Baker Eddy, descubriendo y exponiendo la misma verdad, exhortó a todos los hombres a estar "en guarda delante de la puerta de su pensamiento" (CIENCIA Y SALUD, pág. 392).

Cristo Jesús, el Guía, no dió el encargo a sus discípulos de intentar un trabajo vicario para los demás. El espíritu de sus enseñanzas se demuestra en sus palabras "El reino de Dios dentro de vosotros está". Y nuestro progreso hacia el cielo depende de la vigilancia que ejercemos individualmente sobre nuestros pensamientos, erradicando de ellos toda creencia en un poder o en un creador aparte de Dios.

A medida que percibamos la naturaleza del hombre como hijo de Dios, demostrando este entendimiento, tanto nuestra discordia propia como la discordia del mundo entero se curara. Esta verdad fundamental acerca del hombre se expone claramente en las páginas 476 y 477 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana: "Jesús vió en la Ciencia al hombre perfecto, que le apareció a él en donde un mortal pecador apareció a los mortales. En este hombre perfecto el Salvador vió la semejanza misma de Dios, y esta visión correcta del hombre curó a los enfermos."

Cuando Jesús dijo que "los enemigos del hombre serán los de su misma casa", podía haber pronunciado esta observación sorprendente sólo con respecto a la mentalidad o conciencia propia de un hombre. En aquellos días lejanos una renuncia decisiva de creencias materiales en favor de una doctrina nueva era cosa tan revolucionaria que convertía a algunos amigos y parientes en enemigos, como puede pasar también en nuestros días. Pero a pesar de esto, es perfectamente justificado que busquemos una interpretación espiritual de esta declaración. Así es que la observación de Jesús significa que debemos estar en guarda contra la admisión en nuestro hogar mental de enemigos tales como la envidia, el odio, el resentimiento y la calumnia, puesto que estos son nuestros verdaderos enemigos; y en la proporción que estos se hayan eliminado, el reino de Dios aparecerá y Su voluntad—es decir, la voluntad del bien eterno—se hará, "como en el cielo, así también en la tierra."

La exhortación bien conocida, aunque tal vez algo brusca, de no meternos en lo que no nos importa, se ha repetido muchas veces a través de los siglos, tanto por el filósofo más sabio como por el moralista más rústico, y no es exagerado decir, que el seguir este consejo hubiera ahorrado a naciones e individuos miseria indecible.

Desde el tiempo, cuando el gran Guía enseñó que debiéramos buscar la felicidad no en cosas exteriores sino en el corazón, es decir, en las cosas mentales, no ha habido nadie que haya tomado la misma posición tan inflexible como la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, Mary Baker Eddy, que declaró que, puesto que todo es Espíritu y espiritual, los pensamientos materiales y erróneos, tienen que ser destruídos. La manera divinamente científica de hacer esto es substituirlos con el entendimiento del Dios perfecto y del hombre perfecto. Esto nos da esperanza en lugar de desesperación, salud en lugar de enfermedad, y convierte la derrota en victoria. El materialismo tal vez insista en que la evidencia de los sentidos materiales se puede aceptar más fácilmente que la verdad espiritual; pero si empezamos a substituir algún pensamiento correcto por una sugestión errónea, esto contribuirá a llevarnos a un entendimiento de que "la conciencia verdadera se entera solamente de las cosas de Dios" (CIENCIA Y SALUD, pág. 276).

Aquí, pues, es "el retiro del Altísimo", la casa espiritualmente mental, en la cual moraremos seguros "bajo la sombra del Omnipotente".

* Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

An Orchard in Uruguay

MUCH of my time was spent in the pleasant orchard adjoining the house. Here, growing in picturesque irregularity, were fifty or sixty old peach, nectarine, apricot, plum, and cherry trees, their boles double the thickness of a man's thigh; they had never been disfigured by the pruner's knife or saw, and their enormous size and rough bark overgrown with grey lichen gave them an appearance of great antiquity. All about the ground, tangled together in a pretty confusion, flourished many of those dear familiar Old World garden flowers that spring up round the white man's dwelling in all temperate regions of the earth. Here were immemorial wall-flowers, stocks and marigolds, tall hollyhock, gay poppy, brilliant bachelor's button; also, half hid amongst the grass, pansy and forget-me-not. The larkspur, red, white, and blue, flaunted everywhere; and here, too, was the unforgotten sweet-william, looking bright and velvety as of yore, yet, in spite of its brightness and stiff, green collar, still wearing the old shame-faced expression, as if it felt a little ashamed of its own pretty name.

These flowers were not cultivated, but grew spontaneously from the seed they shed year by year on the ground, the gardener doing nothing for them beyond keeping the weeds down and bestowing a little water in hot weather. The solstitial heats being now over, during which European garden flowers cease to bloom for a season, they were again in gayest livery to welcome the long second spring of autumn, lasting from February to May. At the further end of this wilderness of flowers and fruit trees was an aloe hedge, covering a width of twenty to thirty yards with its enormous, disorderly, stave-like leaves. This hedge was like a strip of wild nature placed alongside of a plot of man's improved nature; and here, like snakes hunted from the open, the weeds and wildings which were not permitted to mix with the flowers had taken refuge. Protected by that rude bastion of spikes, the hemlock opened feathery clusters of dark leaves and whitish umbels wherever it could reach up to the sunshine. There also grew the nightshade, with other solanaceous weeds, bearing little clusters of green and purple berries, wild oats, fox-tail grass, and nettles. The hedge gave them shelter, but no moisture, so that all these weeds and grasses had a somewhat forlorn and starved appearance, climbing up with long stringy stems among the powerful aloes. The hedge was also rich in animal life. There dwelt mice, cavies, and elusive little lizards; a cricket sang all day long under it, while in every open space the green epeiras spread their geometric webs. Being rich in spiders it was a favorite hunting ground of those insect desperadoes, the mason wasps, that flew about loudly buzzing in their splendid gold and scarlet uniform. There were also many little shy birds here, and my favorite was the wren, for in its appearance and its scolding, jerky, gesticulating ways it is precisely like our house-wren, though it has a richer and more powerful song than the English bird.—From "The Purple Land," by W. H. HUDSON. (New York: Dutton.)

The Mystery of Indian Copper

WHEN the first white men came to America, they found the Indians in the depths of the Stone Age. Arrow- and spear-heads were made of carefully chipped flint. Needles and knives were shaped from bone, and dishes were made of wood or pottery or basketware. In the midst of this primitive culture, the early explorers were surprised to find fairly abundant metal objects. Henry Cabot reported that the natives along the American coast had "plenty of copper as beadstones hanging at their ears." . . .

The origin of the Indian copper was one of the most interesting of problems in glacial geology. Copper articles were most common among tribes that lived in what is now Michigan, Wisconsin and the north shore of Lake Superior. The much scarcer articles owned by other tribes might easily have been acquired by capture or trading. It looked as though there might have been several copper deposits, scattered over a length of three or four hundred miles. But then some one noticed that the homes of the Indians who possessed the most copper lay in a general northwest-southeast line—the average direction of the flow of the old ice cap. And copper became much more common toward the northwest as far as the south shore of Lake Superior, then scarcer again on the north shore. In the Keewenaw Peninsula of northern Michigan copper articles were very abundant. Finally pits were found that had existed long before the white men came. In the bottom of some of them, still in the glacial gravel, there were large boulders of pure copper. In other pits the copper was in place, in chunks in the solid rock.

The mystery of the copper used by the Indians was solved. The original deposits were veins in the Keewenaw Peninsula, on the south shore of Lake Superior. Here pure copper in large masses came to the surface. During the glacial period, a great thickness of rock was eroded away by the slowly moving ice, which tore off the copper as well as the enclosing rock. The bits of copper with the rest of the ground-up rock were carried southeastward, some of them for hundreds of miles, before the ice melted and deposited them in the glacial drift. Thousands of these copper pebbles were exposed in the gravel beds of streams. The Indians, attracted by the weight and beautiful red color of these strange stones, picked them up, and slowly learned how to beat them into the desired shapes. They may have even realized that the hammering made the copper harder. But they never learned the more advanced arts of melting copper and casting it into the form they wanted, or of combining copper with other metals to form harder alloys. —IRA B. JORALEMON, in "Romantic Copper, Its Lure and Lore." (New York: D. Appleton-Century.)

We Planted Spruce Trees

WE PLANTED spruce trees down a curve of hill
To shield our apples from the clumsy hand
Of late September wind. We set a band
Of Scotch pine with our spruces. Now on still
Warm nights in mid-July our thoughts may travel
To the cool tang of mountainy forests. Here
One might surprise a delicate-footed deer,
Or watch a bronze-hued partridge rise and level
In startled flight. Here in the lengthening cold
When the snow deepens softly feather by feather
Our eyes may rest on green. In any weather
We own the look of woods, dark-meshed, to fold
About our throats, the gloom, the mottled shadows
Of balsam woods to screen these drowsy meadows.

LEONA AMES HILL

Home-Comers

THE dusk is falling with the falling snow.
Heads bowed and watchful, home-bent workers go.
One enters that house, mounts another there.
Now hands are opening house-doors everywhere.

Then one by one, like stars of early night,
The once-dark lines of windows glow with light,
Mute witnesses that blindly though they grope
Home-turning hearts still tend their lamps of hope.

ELIZABETH C. ADAMS

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Listed Stock Quotations

• Stock Market Prices Again Recede Slightly in Quiet Trading •

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Continue To Slip Backward In Quiet Market

Small Losses Outnumber Gains in Light Turnover —Few Issues Improve

By **Forrest Price**

The line of least resistance again pointed downward.

But stock market losses today were generally confined to the fractions.

Even at that prices in many cases were lowest for the year.

The most encouragement that could be had from the apathetic market was that trading dwindled as prices declined.

Total sales for the day approximated 540,000 shares.

Among the losers was American Telephone which dropped more than a point. Its weakness was due to the approval by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee of an appropriation of $750,000 for further investigation of the company's operations.

Presentation of measures in Congress to dissolve all public utility holding companies had a depressing influence on utility issues.

Union Pacific, which has been a weak sister for some time, declined 1½. Other rails were on the down side but losses were not important.

Others losing fractions to a point or so included Mallinson preferred, Firestone Tire preferred, Hudson Motors, Jones & Laughlin and Mohawk Carpet.

Homestake Mining recovered 3 points of yesterday's loss of 7. U. S. Smelting gained more than a point. Minneapolis-Honeywell rose a point.

In the bond department secondary rails again were easy. U. S. Governments moved narrowly. It seemed that potential investors were just waiting for gold-clause announcement by the Supreme Court before venturing in the market.

Restriction in grain trading was ascribed to the gold clause shadow. Prices moved in a narrow range. Cotton also was a slow performer. Prices ruled fairly steady.

Further important gains in steel production are believed to depend largely upon demand for new construction and railroad replacements and improvements. However, miscellaneous demand is steadily increasing, and automobile requirements are still urgent.

So far as the railroads are concerned something must be done soon to rehabilitate them. Financially hard pressed most of them are not in position to keep step with general business progress. And yet the welfare of the public demands a great many improvements and replacements.

The Administration's attention has been called to the precarious position of the carriers, and a study is being made of their condition. Their unfortunate situation is thought to be mostly responsible for the renewed decline in railroad securities.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—Somewhat less favorable midweek business statistics bore down rather heavily on a lackadaisical stock market today.

Price trends were mixed, but declines outnumbered gains. Of course, there was still a decided inclination to hold up transactions until the gold decision is known, but a larger than expected decline in power production, and a more cautious appraisal of the outlook for steel, gave market circles something else to think about.

One-Point Losers

American Telephone, Union Pacific, and American Commercial Alcohol were among shares losing a full point. Issues sagging fractionally included U. S. Steel, Sears, Chrysler, Continental Can, Alaska Juneau, Socony-Vacuum, Santa Fe, Hudson, Briggs, General Foods, Celanese, North American, and Public Service of N. J.

Firm spots included du Pont, American Can, Homestake and U. S. Smelting.

Rails, both bonds and stocks, seemed somewhat upset by recent earnings statements, and belief in some quarters that the Administration's transportation program is being developed so as to facilitate reorganization and scaling down of debt of weaker roads. President Roosevelt said at his press conference today, nevertheless, the Administration had not changed its program of making loans to weak roads.

Bond Trading Sluggish

The bond market performed in sluggish fashion today.

There were no indications of an enlivened interest on the buying side of corporate obligations by reason of yesterday's decline. U. S. Government issues continued to hold to a narrow range with the undertone steady in the early trading.

Traders who specialize in railroad liens found interest in the report from President Roosevelt's press conference that the Administration has not altered its policy with respect to financial aid for the weaker carriers.

The inference drawn from this was the RFC was not considering any tightening of restrictions which might suddenly embarrass roads now unable to meet interest obligations out of revenues.

In spite of this note of reassurance, the low priced rail bonds still were without vigorous support, and several continued to droop.

St. Paul 5s and Baltimore & Ohio 4½s moved down around half a point, the former to 22 and the latter to 51⅝. Junior liens of New York Central, Nickel Plate and other roads were steadier though they showed no real recovery.

Prime corporate issues were firm. Slightly higher levels prevailed for Armour & Co. 4½s at 103 and International Telephone 5s at 66⅝.

Treasury 3s were down 5-32ds of a point at 102.23, while the 3¾s of 1940-43 and 4s were a shade higher.

Foreign loans were dull with changes narrow.

Machinery Business Improved

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—Most industrial machinery lines, says the Standard Statistics Company, made steady recovery progress during 1934, and "this trend will doubtless continue during the current year."

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Feb.6	Last Feb.5
7¼	6		Adams Express	1800	6½	5⅞	5⅞	6
33½	24⅜	2	Adams Millis	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	29½
9⅛	8		Addressograph	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
6¼	5¼		Advance Rumely	200	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
7¾	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	300	7½	7½	7½	7½
115¾	109½	3	Air Reduction	500	110½	110½	110½	110½
1⅞	1⅜		Alleghany Corp (h)	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
20⅛	16½	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	600	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	17
7	4⅛		Allegh pf ww xxx h	500	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4½
23	21	.15b	Alleghany Steel	100	22	22	22	22
141	132¾	6	Allied Chem	400	123¼	133⅜	133⅜	134
125⅛	123¾	7	Allied Chem pf	200	124⅞	124½	124⅞	
17¾	15⅛		Allis Chalmers	1100	16¼	16	16	16⅜
20¼	17½	.25b	Alpha Port Cem	200	17	17	17	17⅝
3½	3		Amal Leather	400	3	3	3	3⅛
56¾	45½	2	Amerada	100	55	55	55	55
57½	47½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	700	55	53½	53½	54
17	13½		Am Bank Note	700	15¾	15¼	15½	16¼
50½	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	30	48⅜	48¾	48¾	
8⅛	6¾		Am Crystal Sug	500	6¾	6½	6¾	6½
67	57⅝		Am Crys Sug pf	180	63½	63¼	63¾	63¼
29⅜	25½	.80	Am Brake S&F	400	26	25½	28½	
122¼	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	140	120	120	120	120
117⅛	110	4f	Am Can	600	113⅞	112¼	112⅞	112¼
20¼	16½		Am Car & Fdry	400	16¾	16½	16½	17
45⅜	37½		Am Car & F pf	200	38	38	38	38¾
9⅜	8		Am Chain	200	8	8	8	8
33¼	26	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	27¼	26	26	
3	2½	..	Am Encaustic A	300	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
5⅛	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	2600	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
20⅞	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	17	17	17	17½
17	13⅝	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	13½	13⅜	13½	13½
8	6	4	Am Hawaiian	200	11	11	11	11
13	11	1	Am Hide & L	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
5¾	4¼	..	Am Ice	900	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
4⅞	3½	..	Am International	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞
6¾	5¾	..	Am La France (h)	200	½	½	½	½
¾	½	..	Am La Pr pf (h)	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
6	4	..	Am Locomotive	600	15¾	15½	15½	16
16½	14¼	..	Am Locomotive pf	300	16	15¾	15¾	15¾
12⅞	10⅛	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	300	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
14⅝	12¼	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	600	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
16⅛	13½		Am Radiator	4400	13¾	13½	13½	13⅝
138	135	7	Am Radiator pf	80	136	135	135	
24	20		Am Rolling Mill	2500	20½	20	20	20¼
72¼	67	4	Am Safety Razor	300	70	69⅞	70	70¼
26¼	20¾	2	Am Shipbuilding	60	21½	20⅝	20⅝	22
40⅛	33⅛		Am Smelt & Ref	1700	33⅝	32¾	33	32½
125⅛	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	121	121	121	121
112	109	3g	Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	110	109	109	109½
18¼	14½		Am Steel Fdries	1100	16⅜	15½	15½	16½
92	88	2	Am Steel F pf	130	88	88	88	
43	37½	2f	Am Stores	100	40	40	40	39¼
130	126⅛	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	129½	129½	129½	128
106¾	103	9	Am Tel & Tel	2100	104	103	103	104¼
19¾	13⅛	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	60	14½	14¼	14¼	14½
14⅞	11½	..	Am Wat W & E	700	12⅜	11½	12⅛	12½
9¾	7⅜	..	Am Woolen	400	7⅞	7¼	7¼	7⅝
45⅛	38	..	Am Woolen pf	200	38	37¾	37¾	38¼
12⅜	10	..	Anaconda Cop	3200	10⅛	10	10⅛	10⅛
17⅜	15½	.60	Anchor Cap	100	15½	15½	15½	
3½	2		A P W Paper	200	2¾	2½	2½	2¾
39¼	36	1	Archer Daniels	300	37⅛	37½	37½	37
102¼	99⅞	7	Armour Del pf	500	102	101¾	101¾	101½
6¼	5⅛		Armour Ill	2600	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
70⅜	64½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	700	67½	67	67	66⅞
10⅝	10		Asso Dry Goods	900	10⅛	9½	9½	10¼
55⅝	42	2b	Atchison T&SF	3500	42⅝	41⅞	42	42¾
86½	76	5	Atchison pf	100	76	76	76	76
37¼	27⅝		Atl Coast Line	600	27¾	27¼	27¼	27¾
7	5		Atl Gulf & W I	60	5	5	5	5
25⅜	23¾	1	Atl Refining	500	24	24	24	24
43	32	2b	Atlas Powder	200	38¼	38¼	33¼	39
109	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	300	107	107	107	107
29¾	22¾		Auburn Auto	700	22¾	22½	22½	23¼
14	8⅞		Austin Nichols	200	9¼	9	9	9½
5⅝	4½		Aviation Corp Del	700	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4½
			—B—					
6¾	5¼		Baldwin Loco	600	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
26¾	20		Baldwin Loco pf	400	20¼	20	20	20
14⅞	10⅜		Balt & Ohio	2500	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
17⅞	13½		Balt & Ohio pf	100	13½	13¼	13½	13½
5⅜	4¼	..	Barker Bros	100	4¾	4¾	4⅝	
7	6¼		Barnsdall A	500	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
18	16¼		Beatrice Cream	500	16½	16¼	16½	16¾
18¾	12⅜	.50e	Belding Hem	400	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12½
17½	14½		Bendix Aviation	1100	14¾	14¼	14⅜	15
37⅛	15¾	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	500	15⅞	15¾	15¾	15¾
37	34	2	Best & Co	100	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
34⅜	29		Bethlehem Steel	900	29¼	28½	28¾	29⅛
77⅜	68½		Beth Steel pf	200	68½	68	68	68½
26¼	22¼		Bigelow Sanford	80	22½	22¼	22¼	22½
13⅝	10¾		Blaw Knox	400	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
10	8⅛		Boeing Airplane	400	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
58⅞	53	3	Bohn Alum & Br	300	53	53	53	53½
97	90	4f	Bon Ami A	70	95⅞	95½	95½	95⅝
25¾	23¼	1.60	Borden	700	24⅜	23¾	23¾	24¼
31¼	28¼	1f	Borg Warner	1300	29¼	29	29	29¾
29	24⅞	2	Briggs Mfg	2100	25¼	24⅞	25	25½
26	23⅞	2	Briggs & Strat	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	25
43½	36⅞	1½e	Brooklyn Man T	1100	41	40½	40⅞	40¾
6⅞	4¾		Brunswick Balke	400	5⅛	5	5	
6⅜	5		Bucyrus Erie	500	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
13⅞	10½		Bucyrus Erie pf	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
5¼	4⅛		Budd Mfg	200	4⅛	4	4	4¼
33	26		Budd Mfg pf	10	29	29	29	
4¼	3⅛		Budd Wheel	300	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
15	11⅞		Bullard	200	11½	11¼	11¼	11⅜
½	½		Burns Bros B cts	100	½	½	½	½
9⅞	7		Burns Bros pf	60	7¾	7	7¾	
17⅝	14¼	.60	Burroughs Add	1000	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
3⅝	1⅞		Bush Term (h)	300	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
10½	6⅜	..	Bush Term deb (h)	100	7	7	7	
2	1¾		Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2¼	1¾		Butterick (h)	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
20⅜	16¼		Byers	300	16	15½	15½	16¼
			—C—					
40⅜	36½	1½	Calif Packing	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	37⅞
1⅛	¾		Callahan Z & L	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
4⅛	3⅛		Calumet & Hecla	200	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
11⅜	9		Campbell Wy&C	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
16⅜	13	1	Canada Dry	300	13	13	13	13
13¾	11½		Canadian Pacific	1500	12¾	12½	12⅝	12¾
37	33¾	3	Capital Admin pf	200	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
61	51⅜		Case Thresh	1800	53¼	52¾	52¾	53⅜
40⅛	36½	1	Caterpillar Trac	2000	38⅛	37⅞	38	38
35⅜	28⅜		Celanese Corp	2300	29⅜	28⅞	29	29¼
4⅜	2¾		Celotex Co (h)	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
3⅛	1⅞		Celotex vts (h)	100	2	2	2	
25½	10⅜		Celotex Co pf (h)	50	19	18½	19	18⅜
24⅝	22⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	200	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	23
12⅜	10		Century Ribbon	100	10	10	10	
47	36⅜	2	Cerro de Pasco	800	40⅜	39⅝	39¾	40
6⅜	5⅛		Certain-Teed	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	
45⅞	41¾	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2900	41⅞	40⅜	41	41⅞
3	2¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
4¾	3½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5⅜	4¼	..	Chi & N'western	2000	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
10⅜	8	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	8	8	8	8
7	5¾	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6
26⅛	22	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	23½
23⅜	17⅜	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	200	2	2	2	
4	2¾	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	100	2¾	2½	2½	
4⅛	3	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7⅝	5⅜		Childs Company	200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
42½	35½	1	Chrysler	5500	36⅞	36⅜	36⅝	37
21	20	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	20½	20½	20½	
91	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	30	90½	90½	90½	90
11⅛	7⅜		City Stores (h)	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
6⅛	4⅜	..	City Stores A (h)	100	5	5	5	5½
6⅜	5	..	City Stores A vtc (h)	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	
114	112½	7	Cluett Phdy pf	50	114	114⅝	113⅝	
18¼	16⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1000	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
15¾	12⅜	..	Collins & Aikman	300	12½	12⅛	12⅛	12½
6¼	4¼	..	Colo F & I (h)	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
15	12	..	Colo & So 1pf	20	12½	12½	12½	
13	10¼	..	Colo & So 2pf	20	10¼	10¼	10¼	
7¾	6½	..	Columbia Gas	3200	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
51	47	5	Columbia G pf B	10	48½	48½	48½	
40	34½	1§	Columbia Pic vtc	300	34¾	34¼	34⅜	35¾
75	67	4	Columbian Carb	700	70⅞	70¼	70¼	71
44⅝	39½	2	Comm Credit	2000	42⅛	41¾	41¾	42¼
56¼	52½	3	Comm Cred A	300	55	55	55	
112	109⅞	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	50	111	110⅝	110⅝	111
32	29½	2	Com Cr & Cr pf B	40	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	31
62¼	56⅜	2f	Comm Inv Tr	1000	57¼	56½	56½	57
115½	113⅞	6k	Comm I Tr cv pf	300	115	115	115	
23⅞	19¾	.60	Comm Solvents	3200	20¼	19¼	19½	20
1⅜	1		Comwlth & So	2500	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
30	29½	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	300	34¾	34	34¼	34⅞
34⅞	32½	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1600	32¾	31⅞	31⅞	32¼
7½	5⅜		Consol Film Ind	1000	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5⅞
21⅜	19¼	2m	Consol Film I pf	300	20½	20	20	20¼
22⅜	18	1	Consol Gas	1700	19⅛	18¾	18⅞	19
82	78⅞	5	Consol Oil pf	300	77½	76¼	77½	77½
8¾	7⅜	.42e	Consol Oil	1000	7½	7⅜	7½	7½
27⅜	23½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	23¾	23⅝	23¾	
1⅛	⅜	..	Consol Textile	1500	¾	⅝	¾	¾
13⅜	11	..	Container A	100	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	11¼
5¼	4⅞	..	Container B	300	4¾	4	4	4¼
6¾	5½	..	Cont Baking A	200	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5½
1	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
50⅜	46⅛	4	Cont Baking pf	200	47½	47	47½	46⅞
67⅜	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	500	63½	64½	64½	65⅝
13	11	1	Cont Dia Fibre	100	8	8	8	
34	30⅝	1.20f	Cont Insurance	300	31	30½	30½	31
1¾	¾		Cont Motors	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
19⅛	16¾	.50e	Cont Oil	1300	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	17½
47	44¼	3	Corn Exchange	30	46¾	46¾	46¾	46⅞
66⅞	62¼	3	Corn Products	400	62¾	62	62	62¼
151½	145	7	Corn Prod pf	200	151¼	151¼	151¼	150½
67⅜	53⅝		Coty	100	53¾	55⅜	53¾	54⅜
37⅞	35⅞	2f	Cream of Wheat	500	37¼	37	37¼	37
15⅜	12½		Crosley Radio	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
26⅜	23⅝	1	Crown Cork & S	300	24⅞	24½	24½	24⅛
25½	20½	..	Crucible Steel	300	21	20¾	20¾	20¾
26⅜	23⅞	2	Briggs & Strat	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	25
43½	36⅞	1½e	Brooklyn Man T	1100	41	40½	40⅞	40¾
6⅞	4¾		Brunswick Balke	400	5⅛	5	5	
6⅜	5		Bucyrus Erie	500	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
13⅞	10½		Bucyrus Erie pf	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
5¼	4⅛		Budd Mfg	200	4⅛	4	4	4¼
33	26		Budd Mfg pf	10	29	29	29	
4¼	3⅛		Budd Wheel	300	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
15	11⅞		Bullard	200	11½	11¼	11¼	11⅜
½	½		Burns Bros B cts	100	½	½	½	½
9⅞	7		Burns Bros pf	60	7¾	7	7¾	
17⅝	14¼	.60	Burroughs Add	1000	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
3⅜	1⅞		Bush Term (h)	300	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
10½	6⅜	..	Bush Term deb (h)	100	7	7	7	
2	1¾		Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2¼	1¾		Butterick (h)	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
20⅜	16¼		Byers	300	16	15½	15½	16¼
			—C—					
40⅜	36½	1½	Calif Packing	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	37⅞
1⅛	¾		Callahan Z & L	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
4⅛	3⅛		Calumet & Hecla	200	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
11⅜	9		Campbell Wy&C	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
16⅜	13	1	Canada Dry	300	13	13	13	13
13¾	11½		Canadian Pacific	1500	12¾	12½	12⅝	12¾
37	33¾	3	Capital Admin pf	200	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
61	51⅜		Case Thresh	1800	53¼	52¾	52¾	53⅜
40⅛	36½	1	Caterpillar Trac	2000	38⅛	37⅞	38	38
35⅜	28⅜		Celanese Corp	2300	29⅜	28⅞	29	29¼
4⅜	2¾		Celotex Co (h)	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
3⅛	1⅞		Celotex vts (h)	100	2	2	2	
25½	10⅜		Celotex Co pf (h)	50	19	18½	19	18⅜
24⅝	22⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	200	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	23
12⅜	10		Century Ribbon	100	10	10	10	
47	36⅜	2	Cerro de Pasco	800	40⅜	39⅝	39¾	40
6⅜	5⅛		Certain-Teed	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	
45⅞	41¾	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2900	41⅞	40⅜	41	41⅞
3	2¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
4¾	3½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5⅜	4¼	..	Chi & N'western	2000	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
10⅜	8	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	8	8	8	8
7	5¾	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6
26⅛	22	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	23½
23⅜	17⅜	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	200	2	2	2	
4	2¾	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	100	2¾	2½	2½	
4⅛	3	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7⅝	5⅜		Childs Company	200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
42½	35½	1	Chrysler	5500	36⅞	36⅜	36⅝	37
21	20	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	20½	20½	20½	
91	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	30	90½	90½	90½	90
11⅛	7⅜		City Stores (h)	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
6⅛	4⅜	..	City Stores A (h)	100	5	5	5	5½
6⅜	5	..	City Stores A vtc (h)	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	
114	112½	7	Cluett Phdy pf	50	114	114⅝	113⅝	
18¼	16⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1000	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
15¾	12⅜	..	Collins & Aikman	300	12½	12⅛	12⅛	12½
6¼	4¼	..	Colo F & I (h)	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
15	12	..	Colo & So 1pf	20	12½	12½	12½	
13	10¼	..	Colo & So 2pf	20	10¼	10¼	10¼	
7¾	6½	..	Columbia Gas	3200	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
51	47	5	Columbia G pf B	10	48½	48½	48½	
40	34½	1§	Columbia Pic vtc	300	34¾	34¼	34⅜	35¾
75	67	4	Columbian Carb	700	70⅞	70¼	70¼	71
44⅝	39½	2	Comm Credit	2000	42⅛	41¾	41¾	42¼
56¼	52½	3	Comm Cred A	300	55	55	55	
112	109⅞	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	50	111	110⅝	110⅝	111
32	29½	2	Com Cr & Cr pf B	40	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	31
62¼	56⅜	2f	Comm Inv Tr	1000	57¼	56½	56½	57
115½	113⅞	6k	Comm I Tr cv pf	300	115	115	115	
23⅞	19¾	.60	Comm Solvents	3200	20¼	19¼	19½	20
1⅜	1		Comwlth & So	2500	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
30	29½	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	300	34¾	34	34¼	34⅞
34⅞	32½	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1600	32¾	31⅞	31⅞	32¼
7½	5⅜		Consol Film Ind	1000	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5⅞
21⅜	19¼	2m	Consol Film I pf	300	20½	20	20	20¼
22⅜	18	1	Consol Gas	1700	19⅛	18¾	18⅞	19
82	78⅞	5	Consol Oil pf	300	77½	76¼	77½	77½
8¾	7⅜	.42e	Consol Oil	1000	7½	7⅜	7½	7½
27⅜	23½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	23¾	23⅝	23¾	
1⅛	⅜	..	Consol Textile	1500	¾	⅝	¾	¾
13⅜	11	..	Container A	100	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	11¼
5¼	4⅞	..	Container B	300	4¾	4	4	4¼
6¾	5½	..	Cont Baking A	200	5

Commerce and Finance

Congress Weighs Legislation to End All Utility Holding Units

Business and Industry

Bank Sees Large Gain in Business In Next Quarter

Likely to Be Best for Period Since 1931—Three Favorable Factors

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Reviewing the general business condition for January, National City Bank in its monthly letter notes that the favorable reports from the industries during the month "seem to dispel any remaining uncertainty as to the business prospect through the first quarter of the year, giving the optimists, for that period at least, plainly the better of the argument."

Industry More Active

Although there are important indexes, such as construction which are holding back production, the composite indexes, which supply the best measures of general industrial activity, have advanced sharply, the letter says. The current upswing—the fourth upward swing since the late summer of 1932—"thus has been more rapid and vigorous than that of last spring and the volume of production is already at the peak reached last spring, with due allowance for the difference in seasons."

Industrial operations as estimated in the letter should average higher than in any first quarter since 1931.

The bank cites the three favorable factors for Spring trade as (1) the upturn in industry, with the resulting expansion in employment and manufacturing pay rolls; (2) the likelihood that the farmer will give more support to business than he did a year ago, when farm buying was a great factor in the Spring rise, and (3) the promised government expenditures, which will support spring business.

"The degree of unsettlement caused in the domestic and international markets during the past month by the mere suggestion that the gold value of the dollar might be revised upward affords an impressive demonstration of the impracticability of at least one particular form of managed currency," the letter declares.

Stability Main Need

"According to this theory, when prices fall too rapidly (in other words, money appreciates too rapidly in terms of commodities) the decline can be checked by reducing the quantity of gold in the dollar. And conversely, when prices are rising too fast (money depreciating in terms of commodities) the theory is that the movement can be corrected and prices held stable by increasing the quantity of gold in the dollar."

It states that the "demoralization proceeding from such an arbitrary marking up of the value of the currency might be fully as severe as that resulting from arbitrary marking it down.

"What business needs is neither a rising nor a falling currency, but stability," the bank declares. "Only then can it make plans for the future with confidence."

Raise Wages by NRA Route and Increase Trade, Says Filene

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6 (AP)—Business recovery can be accelerated by using the NRA machinery to increase wages, Edward A. Filene, Boston merchandizer, today told the Commonwealth Club here.

Wages should be raised, he asserted while prices should be lowered by allowing them to remain in competition.

Business has missed the opportunity for recovery presented to it in the NRA codes, Mr. Filene said. He explained.

"By using those codes as they may be used, we business men may solve this problem of wages in a way that will bring business, in the near future, to new heights of prosperity.

"The big news is that, for the first time in history, American business men can now act together, particularly upon this problem of wages; and we can enforce the decisions which we make.

"All we now need is a better understanding of wages as the buying power of the only market which can be big enough to pull us out of this depression, and keep us out."

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Pay Rolls Up More Than Employment

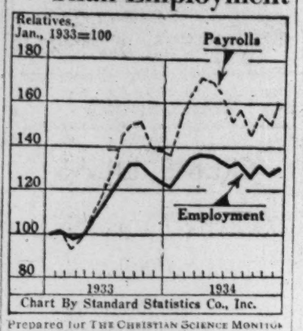

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE spread between pay rolls and employment is widening again after a period of contraction.

Employment increased 340,000 and weekly pay rolls by $10,800,000 during December in the industries regularly surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This rise was the largest for any December since 1919.

Indeed, it was the second time in the last nine years that a decline has been avoided. The other instance was in 1928.

Not Much Buying In Wool Market During the Week

At the present time the demand for wool is at low ebb, which is not surprising in view if the disposition of all branches of trade to await the gold decision and because of the usual lull which occurs at this time in the demand for cloth and clothing.

Evidently, the mills have still some contract requirements to cover for they continue to come into the market for moderate quantities of wool from week to week. Demand centers more especially on the fine and half-blood qualities in worsted wools and on the fine and medium grades of scoured wools for the woolen mill trade.

In the medium scoured wools, there has been further call for stained and gray B supers which were available in the range of 40 to 50 cents.

In worsted descriptions, chief interest centers still on the fine and fine medium territory and Texas types of fair topmaking length in the range of 60@65 cents, clean basis. Medium combing wools are in light demand.

The London sales have closed with prices steadier on the lower basis recently established. An outstanding development was the buying of about 8000 bales of crossbred wools for Russia, it is estimated.

The primary markets of the southern hemisphere are a bit firmer than they were a week or so ago. In Australia, up to Feb. 1, according to latest cables, there had been sold 1,600,000 bales, with 1,700,000 bales still to be sold.

Consumption of wool in December, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, was 56,000,000 pounds grease equivalent, compared with 44,000,000 pounds a month earlier and a low of about 18,000,000 pounds in September, the month of the strike.

Electric Output Is Off Slightly

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Electric power output dropped nearly 19,000,000 kilowatt hours to a total of 1,762,671,000 units for the week ending last Saturday, reports the Edison Electric Institute today. This drop, which brings the gain over the corresponding period last year to 7.7 per cent, compared with 10.6 per cent the preceding week, was said to be the seasonal trend for this period.

In the like week of 1934 production advanced, counter to the usual trend, as a result of the extremely severe weather.

Besides weather conditions, the decline in electricity during the last week was attributed in part to the sharp drop in output in the central industrial area, where it was said that automobile production has not come up to seasonal. Car loadings are also showing a decline for this period, which tends to bring down electric light production.

Marked Rise in Deposits Of So. Dakota State Banks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 6—South Dakota residents are showing rapid recovery from the depression and drought, having in the period from Jan. 1, 1934, to Dec. 31, 1934, increased their deposits in 148 South Dakota State banks from $24,063,381 to $32,020,626, according to Frank R. Strain, State Superintendent of Banks.

The cash reserve required in State banks in South Dakota, under State banking laws, is 17 per cent of the amount of the deposits. Mr. Strain sets forth in his report that at the close of business Dec. 31, 1934, the State banks had a cash reserve of the new high mark of 51.13 per cent.

Mr. Strain expresses the opinion the increase in deposits is partly due to new confidence inspired by federal deposit insurance, in effect during 1934 for the first time.

UNION TANK CAR COMPANY
Chicago, Ill., February 5, 1935
The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Thirty Cents per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company, payable March 1, 1935, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 15, 1935. Checks will be mailed by the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.
C. W. HOCHEITE, *Secretary*

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The World's Business

The Townsend Plan—II

(Concluded)

IN THE first article I closed with the statement that, no matter how the tax money to finance the Townsend plan is raised, it must come out of the collective pockets of the American people, or national income. If the Townsend planner goes with us this far, he will say, "Suppose, for the sake of argument, you are right in saying that the transactions tax would fall in full force upon the ultimate consumer. Purchasing power, however, is not a static figure. Under the Townsend plan it would be increased by the new spending on the part of people who are now subspenders. That would add to income, would it not?"

Undoubtedly any increase in the turnover of money would add to income by creating new demand for the country's wealth. Some of the wealth of the United States is lying dormant; perhaps there is as much as 50 per cent. It will be actualized when producing groups feel that they can produce at a profit, and this is dependent upon the return of demand.

Dr. Townsend's method of reviving demand, however, is to *transfer* purchasing power. This would be accomplished by taxation—which has the effect of taking from one and giving to another. The official pamphlet on which I base these notes says nothing about the injection of new money into the system. Some commentators say that an initial Treasury subsidy would be called for. This is mentioned *inter alia* by a commentator quoted in the pamphlet, but the provision does not appear in the plan proper, and Dr. Townsend has specifically denied currency inflationism. However, any such initial subsidy would be a minor element compared with the permanent transfer of purchasing power provided for.

The initial impact of such a tax would so upset the economic system that any further theoretical consequences would be displaced by the need to revive it. The cure would be too drastic for the patient.

For a slight glimmering of the consequences, think of the combined effect on prices of the NRA and of the processing taxes imposed by the AAA. Under the former, wages were raised; under the latter, taxes were imposed on certain types of goods, and handed to the farmers. Precisely the same argument was used in justification of this redistributionism as is heard in justification of Townsend redistributionism. It was to lead via greater production to greater prosperity for all. What has happened? In spite of the President's plea, prices were put up to meet the new wages and the processing taxes. Thus the consumer was mulcted to pay both the beneficiaries, the wage earner and the farmer. There was no stimulation of output and prosperity is still a will-o-the-wisp.

Under the Townsend plan the rise in prices would be immensely higher than that which followed in the wake of the NRA and the processing taxes. The consequent redistribution of income would be immensely greater. And the "economic stalemate," to quote a current economist, would be even more serious.

The provision that the pensions should be nonhoardable would not counter this stalemate. The egg of rising prices would still come first! At the same time the plea for nonhoardable money cannot be brushed aside. To Dr. Townsend must be given credit for again focusing attention on this "soft spot" in our economy. Money was never meant to be a *store of value*. It is simply a *medium of exchange*. When it is most wanted as a medium, unfortunately it chooses to become a store—that is, it is hoarded. Hoarding thus defies all the best-directed efforts of Federal Reserve and Treasury expansionists to pump money into circulation. Congress has taken one step to prevent hoarding in withdrawing gold from community use. Other methods are under discussion to stop the practice in relation to currency.

For, like the turnover tax, nonhoardable money is an old idea. As "disappearing" money, "demurrage" money, "vanishing" money, it is familiar in theory. Plans call for taxing it into use. Perhaps Silvio Gissell (who inspired Prof. Irving Fisher) is the most notable pioneer of nonhordable money. Sometime I will return to the subject. As an antidepression agent, it has had success in actual experience in several European communities. But it has to be carefully handled. Otherwise, as in the German inflation, money will fly around so fast that all the value will also fly out of it. What of its relation to the Townsend plan? Since the egg of higher prices (*which will set up its own non-Townsendiary consequences*) would come first, the chicken of perpetual prosperity would never be hatched by the nonhoardable Townsend pensions.

The beneficial effects of nonhoardable pensions are offset by another factor. The Townsend plan provides for the prior liquidation of investments by beneficiaries. There would be some liquidation. A life pension of $200 a month would be handsome enough, it seems to me, to promote some liquidation by the middle classes. The money obtained would have to be hoarded. Thus, it would be taken out of use as capital at a time when (theoretically) a great amount of capital would be required to make the implements necessary in meeting the accelerated demand. One part of the plan thus negatives the other—another type of hoarding would replace the dishoarding required by the spending provision.

There are social and administrative difficulties as well as economic which would make the Townsend Plan inoperable. Many will occur to readers after a moment's thought.

The leisurely old age spoken of by Dr. Townsend does not gibe with the obsession which would overtake many pensioners to get their pensions spent on time. Think of the jitters that come over many of us in early March lest March 15 go by without our filing our income tax returns.

The spending of $200 a month is enough to turn many an old man's head. And others', too. Widowers would become good marriage prospects for the younger; likewise the widows. In Baltimore and San Francisco, to mention two places I know of, birth records are missing. Many would have trouble in substantiating it. Others would try to "make" the age. Far from putting an end to "sharp practices" (*vide* the plan), it would invite them.

Pity the new administrators! For the very size of the pension (relatively) would make their problems immense. The administration of sales taxes is more cumbersome and costly than that of income taxes. To the task would be joined the overseership of spending on time and the adjudication of all the problems connected with lagging performance and qualifications for pensions.

If Dr. Townsend had made his system 100 per cent humanitarian (instead, as one of his lieutenants calls it, 30 per cent humanitarian and 70 per cent business recovery) it would be feasible. Happily, in the old-age pension scheme now before Congress, the Administration has adopted the 30 per cent humanitarianism portion. The 30 per cent does not work out exactly at 30 per cent of $200, or $60. But, *if the individual states can afford it*, the President says they can jump the $15 federal rate as much as they wish.

Then the federal scheme will begin at 65. This is a more sensible starting point. If we are going to reduce hours of labor progressively, we need the productive services of the 60-year olders. Labor-saving devices have economized human labor. But they have left men free to do other work in catering to a higher living standard, not to be idle. Such occupations as the beautician, the radio engineer and the garage attendant, to mention only a few, are the fruit of the higher living standard, just as the improved loom, etc., are the cause of it. But such a thought seemingly can never hope to overtake the notion which the early Technocrats spread across the continent that man was *doomed* to progressive joblessness! Yes, the 60-year olders have a place in the economic scheme if we are going to live up to capacity. And their younger relatives also—those who, like the cousins and the aunts in H. M. S. Pinafore, would stop working in order to see that the old folks spent the pension on time!

In the future a better distribution of this world's goods must march hand in hand with production. Equitable distribution has now become a social responsibility. Most planning schemes, however, are based upon replacing inequities with fresh inequities. Under the Townsend plan, for example, 9 per cent of the population would get 54 per cent of the national income without working for it! Quixotic, to say the least. But Dr. Townsend has done a service (provided that the country is not foolish enough to put the plan on the statute books!) in keeping the thoughts of society on its new organizational problems of distribution. Emerson said that civilization is nothing but facility of organization. America is in search of a new facility in distribution to add to the facility in production which has been one of the wonders of the world.

H. B. E.

Roosevelt Expected to Call World Cotton Conference

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 6 (AP)—Jose Carlos Macedo Soares, Foreign Minister, was quoted by local newspapers today as disclosing that President Roosevelt soon would call a world cotton conference at Washington.

Dr Macedo made his disclosure in outlining for the Brazilian public the new commercial treaty between the United States and Brazil. He emphasized that it followed the form laid down by Secretary of State Hull at the Pan-American Conference in Montevideo.

Pelley Says U. S. Action Will Raise Carriers' Deficit

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6 (AP)—John J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, says "Government action of various sorts" has increased the deficit which American railroads will show for 1934.

In an article in a University of Pennsylvania publication, he states: "Complete figures are not available for 1934, but it is apparent that the deficit will be greater than 1933, probably about $65,000,000, due largely to an increase in operating expenses brought about through Government action of various sorts.

Internal Revenue Collected in 1934 Increases 43 P. C.

Corporate Income Tax Up 36 P. C.—Individuals Pay 20 P. C. More

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Collections of internal revenue rose 43½ per cent during 1934 to total $2,994,172,572, the Treasury announced today in a comparative statement by districts and states. Collections for the previous year were $2,090,947,279.

All general classes showed increases. The list was led by agricultural adjustment taxes, with an upturn of 257 per cent. However, this levy was not in effect for all of 1933.

Corporation income tax returns jumped 36 per cent, with individual incomes returning an increase of 20 per cent. Miscellaneous internal income was up 28 per cent.

In the following table the comparative returns for the two years are given by general classifications:

	1933	1934
Corp. inc. taxes	$345,174,353	$467,027,571
Ind. income taxes	375,284,304	451,746,002
Miscell. revenue	1,229,925,373	1,573,090,844
Agri. adjust. taxes	140,563,249	500,308,155

New York State was still the chief revenue producer, returning $586,032,129. Illinois squeezed out North Carolina for the number two position because of processing taxes on meat packing plants. North Carolina, with heavy tobacco taxes, paid $278,751,764 against $29,078,144 for Illinois.

Pennsylvania returned $221,972,803 with more than half, or $132,464,115, coming from miscellaneous internal revenue, chiefly from its distilleries. California was responsible for $165,856,504, and Ohio $138,206,173. Virginia returned $134,073,751.

New England's tax contribution jumped from $115,819,949 in 1933 to $163,402,246 in 1934.

From all sources, the New England tabulation by states was:

	1933	1934
Connecticut	$24,196,726	$31,777,824
Maine	5,478,047	7,329,052
Massachusetts	71,177,372	107,023,895
New Hampshire	3,200,084	5,350,445
Rhode Island	10,633,853	15,373,568
Vermont	1,133,367	1,547,462

S.E.C. Files Complaint Against Oil Royalty Sales Organization

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—A bill of complaint against J. Edward Jones and five employees in his Oil Royalty Sales Organization has been filed by the Securities and Exchange Commission before the United States District Court charging violation of two sections of the Securities Act of 1933.

The defendants were Mr. Jones, as an individual and as the J. Edward Jones organization, and his employees, Dickson O. Brown, Bessie O. Mott, Lionel Albrecht, J. G. Scattergood and Manley Gutterman.

It was alleged they violated sections 5 and 17 of the Securities Act, which forbids the sale of participation certificates without registration and the fraudulent sale of securities in interstate commerce and the use of the mails for such a sale.

Mr. Jones, after the complaint had been filed, charged that since he opposed Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, in his policy as administrator of the oil code, "I have lately been subjected to secret and underhanded practices designed, apparently, to damage my reputation and pursued in a way to cause the ruination of my private business."

Mr. Jones asserted that "in the present instance, I have had no opportunity even to learn what 'complaint' exists—therefore, no opportunity for defense.

"Congress created the securities and exchange commission and gave it wide pawers for constructive purposes. It seems now to have been made a weapon of a high governmental official for the destruction of an individual who dared oppose that official."

Midland Bank 1934 Profits Top 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 6—The Midland Bank net profits for the year 1934 were £2,292,217, after provision for bad and doubtful debts, compared with £2,266,846 in 1933 and £2,019,142 in 1932.

Dividends for the year amounted to £1,766,753, leaving £525,464, from which reserve for future contingencies amounting to £270,000 and depreciation of bank premises of £250,000 were deducted, leaving £5464 to be carried forward to surplus.

Argentine Wheat Crop Estimate Is Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—The most recent estimate of the 1934-35 wheat crop in Argentina is placed at 239,000,000 bushels, compared with 246,000,000 bushels a month ago, according to the United States Agricultural Attaché at Buenos Aires.

The crop last year totaled 286,000,000 bushels, compared with an average of 228,000,000 bushels during the five years, 1929-30 to 1933-34.

The reduction in the earlier estimate is the result of continued unfavorable weather. Harvesting of the new crop began in the northern half of the grain belt early in December under unfavorable weather conditions, and the crop suffered substantially, both in yield and quality. Prospects were still favorable, however, for a good crop in the South.

The crop now being harvested in the southern part of the grain belt, has also suffered as a result of continued unfavorable weather. Yields in most localities are expected to be substantially smaller than anticipated a few weeks ago. The grain has filled poorly due chiefly to excessive rains.

Roosevelt Asks Elimination Of Utility Holding Concerns

Bills Now in Senate and House Setting Jan. 1, 1940, as Deadline—Congress to Devise Means—Seen as Climax of Carefully Prepared Campaign

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—The Roosevelt Administration today called on Congress for legislation to sweep out of existence all holding companies in the power utility field.

Following a hurried last minute conference at the White House bills were introduced in both House and Senate today setting Jan. 1, 1940, as the final deadline. Holding companies may have up until that day to put their houses in order and arrange for dissolution. Exemption may be granted only in rare cases where the Federal Power Commission considers it an economic necessity.

During the interim period federal regulation would be clamped down on the doomed corporations. In addition heavy taxation will be proposed in subsequent bills to hasten the process of dissolution.

Congress to Find Method

Because of the extent of disagreement at the White House conference over the exact degree of coercion which should be applied to holding companies, the bills as introduced have the general approval of the President but are not specifically labeled Administration bills. Mr. Roosevelt has, in effect, committed to Congress his desire to have holding companies eliminated, but is leaving it to Congress to devise the best possible method of accomplishing the result.

Specifically the bill—a 105-page piece of detailed legislation—would begin the process of holding company dissolution with the compulsory registration and licensing of all such corporate entities on or before Oct. 1, 1935.

An extensive array of federal controls and inhibitions go into effect immediately with registration. Beginning Jan. 1, 1938 the Securities Exchange Commission would have power to commence liquidation by requiring divestment of security holdings and property where such is without public advantage. The final step comes on Jan. 1, 1940, the same commission shall require every registered holding company to "dispose of securities to be reorganized and dissolved in so far as may be necessary to make every such company cease to be a holding company."

Exceptions Are Possible

Exception is granted only for "cases in which the applicable law prevents merger of properties in a single company and where there has been obtained from the Federal Power Commission a certificate that the continuance of the holding company relation is necessary for the maintenance of a geographically and economically integrated public utility system."

During the five-year period of grace the bill provides for:

1. Simplification of holding company structures and elimination from holding systems of geographically and economically unrelated properties.

2. Confinement of holding company investments to public utility activities and the exclusion of all extraneous or speculative ventures.

3. Control of future security issues and further acquisitions to prevent further growth of pyramided structures.

4. Full reports and uniform standardized accounts which will reveal the financial condition of companies and the nature of all intercorporate relationships.

5. Divestment from common control of electric utility properties and interstate gas transmission; divestment from common control of domestic and foreign properties.

6. Establishment of the principle that a holding company shall not profit from dealings with its own subsidiaries and that all service, management, sales and construction companies serving related operating companies shall be organized on a truly mutual and co-operative basis and shall perform their work at cost.

7. Rigid control of incorporate relations wherever there is an absence of arm's-length dealing.

8. Necessary reorganizations of holding companies under federal administrative control.

In deciding upon this method of treating with the Roosevelt Administration considers to be the basic evil in the private utility field, the White House conferees rejected the more extreme course of Government ownership—favored widely in progressive senatorial circles—and also against the more conservative proposal to eliminate only the intermediate holding companies leaving the top groups in existence under strict federal control.

The last named course of action was preferred by the federal power commission, headed by Frank R. McNinch, and was the one proposal before the President with which the majority of holding company leaders were prepared to offer cooperation.

The moderate course was overruled, however, at the White House and congressional leaders moved forward immediately today to start the new and vastly important legislation on its journey through Congress. On the House side Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas, and in the Senate Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, chairman of the respective Committees on Interstate Commerce, sponsored the bills.

Detailed Aspects of Bill

Formal introduction of the holding company bills marked the climax of the Roosevelt Administration's long and carefully planned publicity campaign against this feature of the American corporate structure. The groundwork has been laid as thoroughly as possible. Taking its material from every available source and putting it out at strategic moments, it has built up both a complete case against the holding company and a growing public hostility to this form of private utility.

In steady succession, reports of the Federal Trade Commission on holding companies, have been released. The New York Power Authority's rate survey was given a Washington springboard for the sake of better publicity. The White House dramatized New York City's dispute with the local power utilities. Finally the Federal Power Commission's rate survey was made public day before yesterday and followed immediately by the new legislation.

The White House has been heating the iron steadily for two years and now strikes just as its case is completed. The issue is in Congress—with ample Administration pressure behind.

Ontario's Business Over Worst of The Slump, Says Premier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Increased power consumption, statistics showing record metal production in 1934, improved tonnage in the steel industry, an estimated increase of 10 per cent in tourist traffic, an upward curve in building trades and evidence of recovery in the agricultural industry were cited by Premier M. F. Hepburn of Ontario as proof of his belief that Ontario has passed the worst of the recent depression.

Provision for the large relief bill, estimated to amount to $30,000,000, reduction of interest costs, and provision for retirement of the provincial debt were included among the greatest financial problems facing Ontario by Mr. Hepburn. While the ultimate aim of the Government is a balanced budget, a deficit is forecast, in spite of administrative savings.

The record established in 1934 for mineral production was said by Mr. Hepburn to be the most encouraging phase of the progress of the Province. The value of gold mined had increased over the peak year of 1929 by $26,000,000, and silver, nickel and copper production were greater.

German Beet Sugar Output For 1934 Well Above 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 6—Sugar production from the sugar beet crop harvested in Germany in 1934 was substantially in excess of the 1933 output, says the U. S. Consulate-General here.

Figures just made public by the German sugar industry show that total extraction at the mills from the 1934 sugar beet crop amounted to 1,648,000 metric tons of raw sugar against 1,429,000 metric tons during the 1933 season, an increase of 15 per cent.

After deducting about 1½ per cent for the manufacture of sugar products for industrial purposes, it is pointed out, there will remain 1,624,000 metric tons of raw sugar for human consumption. This quantity is more than sufficient to cover the German domestic demand for 1934-35 which is officially estimated at about 1,550,000 metric tons of raw sugar.

U. S. Ends Buying Of Cattle, Having Spent $108,335,332

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Federal Government today closed its books on emergency purchases of cattle in drought areas with 8,156,962 animals bought for a total of $108,335,332, or an average price of $13.50 a head.

This "culling" of cattle herds, AAA officials said, has put the industry in one of the most favorable positions in its history, with most of the poorer animals removed and surplus of a year ago brought down to an approximately normal level of 57,000,000 head.

However, they added, the beef cattleman is still a long way from becoming prosperous, despite the record top price of $13.65 per hundredweight quoted last week at Chicago. This was the peak price for smooth, long-fed cattle, very few of which are available for present marketing, according to H. J. Gramlich, special feed adviser to Administrator Chester C. Davis.

The cattle remaining on farms, officials said, are generally of a higher quality than ever before.

All Agricultural Regions Share Increase in Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—All agricultural regions and all states except Oklahoma shared in an increase in farm income during the last year, according to an analysis made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Oklahoma's position is largely the result of severe drought damage to the cotton crop.

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Larger Yield On Senior Stocks Of Twenty Utilities

Average Return Basis Is Now 9.2 Per Cent Due to Price Drop

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Although the earnings' protection for the senior securities of 20 operating utility companies, with combined annual gross earnings of about $250,000,000, has changed only slightly compared with the spring of 1928, and the return on the bonds of these companies is about the same, the return on their preferred stocks, due to lower prices, has increased substantially, according to E. K. Van Horne, vice-president of Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.

Discussing an analysis prepared by his organization, Mr. Van Horne says:

"The percentage of gross operating revenues reported after deduction of fixed charges, either before or after appropriations for retirements, is generally accepted as a significant factor in determining the security of bonds of utility operating companies.

"In the same manner, the percentage of gross after deduction of preferred stock dividends is an indication of the investment quality of preferred stocks.

"In the 12 months prior to the spring of 1928, the percentage of gross after fixed charges, but before appropriations for retirements, for the utilities referred to above amounted to 30.3 per cent, while current figures show 29.0 per cent.

"Similarly, the percentage of gross after preferred stock dividends and before appropriations for retirements was 21.6 per cent in the earlier period, and is 18.3 per cent at present.

"The statistical difference in protection for both classes of securities in the two periods is comparatively slight.

"In the spring of 1928, the bonds sold at prices yielding an average of 4.9 per cent and the preferred stocks on an average yield basis of 6.0 per cent; the difference in these rates of return being 1.1 per cent.

"Recently the bonds have been selling on the same average yield basis of 4.9 per cent, and the preferred stocks on an average yield basis of 9.2 per cent; the difference having reached 4.3 per cent.

"The present comparative scarcity of bonds meeting the restricted requirements of discriminating investors has contributed to the maintenance of high market levels for these bonds in spite of the threat of lower rates, municipal competition, increasing costs and taxation.

"The preferred stocks, however, have declined considerably in price, and it is not generally realized that practically the same relative statistical protection prevails for both classes of securities as existed prior to the depression."

New Treasury Issue Yield 0.120 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—Tenders for about $75,000,000 of 182-day Treasury bills, dated Feb. 6, 1935 and maturing Aug. 7, 1935, which were offered on Feb. 1, were opened Feb. 4, according to an announcement by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The total amount applied for was $262,985,000, of which $75,185,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.950, equivalent to a rate of about 0.099 per cent per annum, to 99.937, equivalent to a rate of about 0.125 per cent per annum, on a bank discount basis.

The average price of Treasury bills to be issued is 99.939 and the average rate is about 0.120 per cent per annum on a bank discount basis.

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Telephone Berzen 3-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section.

Miss Schaefer's Hairdressing Parlor
662 BERGEN AVENUE Dela. 3-9147
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Experienced Operators
Your Patronage Is Appreciated

DR. ERNEST ENGEL
Optometrist-Optician
3 Sherman Place Webster 4-10267

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY
(Continued)

Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
B. Grossman & Co.
342 CENTRAL AVE.

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. 7 Trinity Place, Montclair 2-2789-W, Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings from 9 to 10 o'clock.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Highgate Hall Coffee House Inc.
— established thirteen years—
Known for Highest Quality
Home-cooked Luncheons, Dinners
—BAKERY PRODUCTS—
Mary's French Dressing
Upstairs Over Bellevue Theatre
UPPER MONTCLAIR

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

CARDELL'S SERVICE STATION
Gas—Oils—Lubrication
Exide Batteries—Goodyear Tires
325 Orange Rd., corner Washington Avenue
Phone Montclair 2-9284

Bogart and Hansen
INCORPORATED
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

HERMANN BROTHERS
INTERIOR DECORATORS
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE FURNITURE
Cabinet Making, Refinishing, Slip Covers Pillows
Draperies, Upholstering, Mattresses Bed Springs
Studio: 358 Bloomfield Avenue
Montclair, N. J.
Shop: 48 Greenwood Avenue
Phone Montclair 2-6717

DOROTHY CHADWICK
Luncheon Dinner
77 Orange Road
Mont. 2-8055 Montclair, N. J.

ANNUITIES
Guarantee a Fixed Income
Every woman should have an annuity.
JOSEPH JOINER
BOX 320, MONTCLAIR Tel. 2-9016
Every type of Life Insurance, Real Estate, Automobile Insurance. Low rates. Easy Payments.

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS and Sportswear
Mme. Kane's GOWNS SPORTSWEAR
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

BLANCHE-ELAINE CORSET SHOP
CORSETS—BRASSIERES
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
499 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TEL. MONTCLAIR 2-9694

Heating and Furnace Oils
A COMPLETE FUEL SERVICE
Authorized "blue coal" distributor
R. H. See Coal Co.
131 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone Montclair 2-0019

ELISE POWELL
Extends Best Wishes for the New Year, and pledges the latest styles in hairdressing and moderate prices for 1935.
Mar-De!
Scientific Beauty Service
Office 12, 20 Church St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-7110

NEWARK

GRUNING'S
ICE CREAM and CANDY
for Particular People
Mail Orders Carefully Filled
GRUNING'S
496 ORANGE ST., NEWARK, N. J.
BRANCHES—Montclair and So. Orange

WASHINGTON FLORIST
Inc.
Flowers for all Occasions
Telephone Mitchell 2-0621
569 BROAD ST. NEWARK, N. J.
Flowers by telegraph to all cities.

TYPEWRITERS!
Large selection Standard and Portables—New, Used, Rented, Serviced, Sold.
—ONE-YEAR GUARANTEE—
Central Typewriter Exchange
86 PARK PLACE MA 3-5766

A. C. BERTHOLON
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MArket 2-7602 NUtley 2-0952

WM. CLEN-DENING
Representing
GREAT EASTERN bus system
1190 RAYMOND BLVD., NEWARK, N. J.
MArket 3-3355
Please mention the Monitor

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK
(Continued)

GOERKE & SONS
BEAUTY SHOP
"Expert Service in all branches of Beauty Culture"
NEWARK, N. J.
MI 2-6000 F. Principe, Mgr.

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone ORange 4-0209
401 Highland Terrace, Orange
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Specialized Automotive Service
SPEEDOMETERS
CARBURETORS—IGNITION
Exide Storage Batteries
RICHARD G. PFEIFFER
16-18 PARK STREET OR 3-4238

"Service that makes us popular"
All lines of Beauty Culture by trained experts.
FREDERIC'S VITA-TONIC and INFRA-RAY PERMANENTS $6
EUGENE PERMANENT $5
Embassy Beauty Shoppe
337 Main Street OR 3-9516

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

ENGELS
INCORPORATED
DEPARTMENT STORE
(Since 1908)
239-241 MAIN ST., ORANGE, N. J.

WEST ORANGE

GENERAL INSURANCE
ARTHUR C. FROST
134 HIGH ST., W. ORANGE, N. J.
TEL. ORANGE 3-6304

PASSAIC

Sanders & Son
Pittston Coal
721 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
CLIFTON, N. J.
Phone Pas. 2-0364

It PAYS to Deal at
ABBOTT'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
634 MAIN AVENUE, PASSAIC
Established 1873

PLAINFIELD

FOLLOW THE TREND to ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store

Stirling Antique Shop
Just Prices in Repairing, Refinishing, Porch Chairs Reseated, Chairs Caned, Rushed. All work guaranteed.
9 Old Stirling Road, Warrenville, N. J.
Phone Plainfield 6-9096-W

A BANKING Institution to take care of your needs—Use us.
THE STATE TRUST CO.
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300
"Bank by the Clock"

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place To Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Any Garment Fitted
CAMP BELTS—MisSIMPLICITY LASTEX GARMENTS
Phone 6-2182 186 East Front St., Plfd., N. J.

Plainfield Pastry Shop
Caterers
Wedding and Birthday Cakes
Our Specialty
ROLLS, COFFEE CAKE, CINNAMON BUNS AND DANISH PASTRIES
Only best ingredients used.
306 W. Front Street Tel. Plfd. 6-8032

ETTA'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
112 CHURCH STREET TEL. PLFD. 6-5869
Distinction and Refinement Are Characteristic of Our Work

Special Oil Permanent for dry or brittle hair $7.00. Also other permanents $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00. SPECIAL—Shampoo and Finger Wave or Water Wave $1.00.
Parking space always available.

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Agents—Best Paints Sold, B. P. S.
Russell & Erwin Hardware, Tools, Seeds, House Furnishings, Supplies
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

We Call and Deliver Ph. Plainfield 6-2555
Men's Suits Dry Cleaned and Pressed
Ladies' Plain Dresses Dry Cleaned and Pressed
75c
We Do All Kinds of Alterations
Reliable Cleaners and Dyers
204 E. Front St., opp. Strand, Plainfield

RIDGEWOOD

BELANUS COAL
ANTHRACITE COAL
KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
FUEL OIL
11 Prospect Street
TEL. RIDGEWOOD 6-5040

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD
(Continued)

We Carry a Full Line of
SUNDIAL SHOES
for MEN, BOYS and CHILDREN
We also repair shoes.
HO-HO-KUS SHOE SHOP
Maple Ave. Ho-Ho-Kus
Tel. R. 6-5279-W

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

FOSTER'S
PAINT & HARDWARE CO.
HOUSE FURNISHINGS
Bird Cages, Gold Fish — Canaries, Supplies
70 E. Ridgewood Ave. Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

WESTFIELD

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
Coal—Lumber—Millwork
Mason Materials—Hardware
Paint

AT ONE TIME
A car owner had to go to different places to get Gas, Tire, Battery, Lubrication, Electrical and Laundry Service. Now he insists on everything in one place. THIS IS THE PLACE.
Westfield Storage Battery and Supply Co., Inc.
221-223 North Avenue
Phone Westfield 2-1020

If You Can't Find It Elsewhere, Try
THE ECONOMY DRY GOODS STORE
"The Store for Everybody"
147 BROAD ST. Tel. Westfield 2-2615

AMERICAN STORES CO.
237 EAST BROAD STREET
Headquarters for
FRESH FRUITS, MEATS and GROCERIES, LOUELLA BUTTER, GOLD SEAL EGGS
Free Delivery Tel. Westfield 2-2216

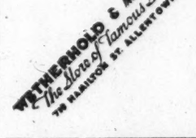
"KLINGER'S MARKET"
254-256 EAST BROAD STREET
Has Specials Every Week
Let Us Serve You
TEL. 2-2640

GARWOOD COAL CO., INC.
KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
FUEL OIL
Phone Westfield 2-2102
Office and Yard
517 North Avenue, Garwood, N. J.

Big Savings to Start the New Year Right in This Offering of
Toiletry Specials
EDWARD R. JARVIS, Inc.
54 ELM STREET
Drug Store Service
Tel. 20662

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN



Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Zollinger Harned Co.
Department Store
ALLENTOWN, PA.

BETHLEHEM

Norma's Beauty Shoppe
FREDERIC'S Permanent
BIANA
For Waving and Re-Waving All Types of Hair
PHONE 988 14 WEST BROAD STREET

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-613, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

NORMAN J. J. ROESCH
Optometrist and Optician
ODD FELLOWS TEMPLE
11TH and PEACH STS. Tel. 51-267

Frank, Rescott & Richardson Co.
ERIE, PA. DEPARTMENT STORE
Furniture at Sale Prices may be purchased on convenient payment plan.

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE
(Continued)

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN.

HARRISBURG

A CREME LILAS
A Perfect Vanishing Cream
+++
George A. Gorgas Drug Co.
16 AND 1306 N. 3RD STREET

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FASHION CENTRE
COATS, DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY
CABOTS
GOWN SHOP
49 W. Lancaster Ave. ARDMORE

MAIN LINE—Narberth

SUZANNE BEAUTY SALON
216 Dudley Avenue Narberth, Pa.
Professional Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture
Suzanne Joret Gill Narberth 2324

PHILADELPHIA

New Way Laundry Inc.
4809 Aspen Street
Philadelphia and Suburban Collections and Deliveries
Phone Baring 6164

PRINTING
Church and Commercial Printing
ROB'T A. KINSLOE
44 N. 4th St., Philadelphia Tel.: Market 2919

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
5701 Greene Street
Member F. T. D.
GERMANTOWN, PHILA.
Telephone Germantown 5795

PITTSBURGH

MABEL O. COWAN
213 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MARVEL Silk hose preserver—prevents runs and snags. Adds months to the life of your hose. Package 50c. Sufficient to treat 6 pair hose.
Glove Repairing and Cleaning
Prices Reasonable

PRINTING . . .
McELVANY & COMPANY
H. J. Restell, Prop.
405 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ATlantic 9923

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

Jenkinson Realty Co.
Bellevue, Pa. LInden 3148
SUBURBAN HOMES FOR RENT AND SALE.
Fire and Auto Insurance

BELLEVUE MARKET
"No farther away than your telephone"
Lincoln at Sprague Bellevue, Pa.
LINDEN 6100
We carry products nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

READING

CRYSTAL Restaurant
537-545 PENN STREET
For 24 years . . . Reading's most famous place to eat!

POMEROY'S
Reliable Department Stores
Reading, Wilkes-Barre, Harrisburg, Pottsville

SAYLOR'S
Fine Groceries
Meat, Candy, Baked Goods
Since 1866
Fourth and Penn Sts. Phone 6255
E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER

GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
CLEANER COAL
Dial 34761 1114 Alleghany Avenue

The LORISH Cleaners JUST DIAL 6455
Reading's Fine Cleaners
506 WALNUT STREET

FLEETWING
GASOLINE—OIL
U. S. Tires
Automotive Service Inc.

PENNSYLVANIA

READING
(Continued)

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 3241

KARMELKORN SHOP
Our Own Delicious
Homemade Candy and Salted Nuts
F. R. BAUMAN 7 NORTH 6TH ST.

Finer Apparel for Men, Women and Boys
'Always Reliable'
CROLL & KECK
622 PENN ST., READING, PA.

SCRANTON

Suits and Overcoats in a Regrouped Sale
Some 1200 suits and overcoats for men now regrouped and further reduced as follows: Were $25 and $30 . . . now $19.50. Were $35 and $40 . . . now $26.50. Fashion Park $50 to $58 clothes . . . now $38.50. Hickey-Freeman $60 to $75 clothes . . . now $44.50.

SAMTERS

Paints and Varnishes and Wall Papers to Fit the Need of the Purse
Chamberlain Paint Co. Inc.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
Always Busy
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVENUE
SCRANTON, PA.

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE and 506-7 BROOKS BUILDING
H. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirts
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

SEWICKLEY

The Colonial Flower Shoppe
at Your Service
417 Broad Street
Tel. Sewickley 545 and 546

"My, It's GOOD when it comes from
K-L-E-I-N-D-I-E-N-S-T'S HOME BAKERY
436 BEAVER ST. Tel. Sewickley 551

Myers Sandwich Shop
Breakfasts—Luncheons
Dinners
"DAGGETTS" Candies
"CURTISS" Candies "CHUCKLES"
405 BEAVER STREET

HEGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
"It's Hegner's if it's Hardware"
Sewickley Pennsylvania
RCA Radiotrons
COMPLETE RADIO SERVICE
439 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 1128

Penguin Book Shop
The Latest Books for Sale
Lending } Fiction 3c } per
Library } Non-Fiction 5c } day
311 Chestnut Street Tel. Sewickley 1518

SWARTHMORE

Michael's College Pharmacy
Abbotts DE LUXE Ice Cream
Phone 857

UPPER DARBY

When it is a matter of quality
VOGEL'S FLOWERS
BLVD. 45 W. GARRETT ROAD
Telegraphed and delivered everywhere.

YORK

New Styles Arrive Daily!
SELECT YOUR
SPRING WEARING APPAREL
TODAY!
A small Deposit and Regular Weekly Payments will reserve your selection!
STILLMAN D. G. Co.
YORK, PENNA.

BEAR'S CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Foods

Quality with Service
AT
LESHER'S SILK SHOP
130 WEST MARKET STREET
Silks, Scarfs, Hosiery, Negligee, Pajamas

Daily Features

Boston Snapshots

Floor Sitters Prohibited—Theatrical press agents may enjoy referring to delighted patrons "rolling in the aisles with merriment" but the directors of the Art Museum do not welcome visitors who sit on the floor.

The FERA Symphony Orchestra (Will Dodge, the conductor is particular about that distinctive "F") was sending its music echoing around pillars, down marble stairs and through long picture galleries on Sunday afternoon, when we arrived at the rotunda. We squeezed on to one of the few benches. Now and then we could catch a glimpse of a sliding trombone or a violinist's raised bow.

As the music continued, our neighbors either watched scattered groups of urchins venture bravely across the marble expanse, or else gazed at the remarkable Chimaera which hangs upsidedown and gazes into the eyes of a sphinx in a section of the ceiling decorations.

Presently two girls appeared—delighted with the music, but seeking vacant seats. Seeing there were none, they removed expensive fur coats, spread thm at the base of a pillar, and sat down.

One of the army of variously uniformed janitors, guards and what not, passed by. He was thunderstruck. In a moment he returned with one small folding stool, which they refused with thanks.

He disappeared. Another, of more stately appearance passed by, eyeing them askance. Still another came and went. Finally an erect man, with the word "chief" emblazoned above his shining badge, planted himself squarely before them.

"I'm sorry," said he. "But you must get up. It doesn't look just right for the museum to have people lying around on the floors."

The young women blushed, rose, gathered up their coats, and vanished down the stairs and out of the building.

In spite of such minor seating difficulties, more than 95,000 people are reported to have attended these Sunday afternoon symphony concerts—with every evidence of enjoyment. The series started last May.

The total number of visitors entering the museum during the last 12 months has shown an increase of 137,000 over the previous year's figures. Special showings such as Whistler's "Mother" were responsible for a part of this increase.

* * *

Storm is Leveler—The recent storm not only leveled off rough ground into smooth white planes tempting to snowshoe and ski experts, but it also tended to level social distinctions.

Business men of ordinarily stern and unsmiling mien laughed at mutual difficulties encountered in snowbound suburbs. They even chatted familiarly on the commuters' trains. Those who did succeed in navigating the highways in their own cars stopped to pick up plodding pedestrians—and in many other little ways a certain sense of fellowship was apparent.

Just before the mountainous snow banks lining Huntington Avenue were removed, another unusual spectacle attracted a good deal of attention. A luxurious automobile parked temporarily—edging as close as possible to the piled snow without marring the lustrous polish of its fenders. The uniformed chauffeur sat poker-backed behind the wheel—trying to forget that it had been his duty to place a large snow shovel by the spare tire at his side.

* * *

Step Toward Television?—The return of vaudeville to the Keith Memorial Theater this week seems to be a marked success—but the question is, whether it is actually a return of vaudeville or rather a step toward television. The theater is packed by kiddies who want to see their favorite radio comedian, Joe Penner, and by their elders who are interested in a personal appearance of the Boswell Sisters.

Under the American system of advertising-supported broadcasting, the introduction of television, which is a practical possibility now, presents weighty problems. But the broadcasting interests, through such associated theaters as this Radio-Keith-Orpheum house, have the opporutnity of collecting revenues from personal appearances of their stars. This, apparently, is just the plan that is being tried out at Keith's this month. The future possibility of showing actual studio broadcasting scenes by television, as well, may be considered.

Other members of the theater's audiences are finding interest in a display in the lobby. In a glass case are the original garments worn by two of B. F. Keith's first star performers, 52 years ago—Tom Thumb and Baby Alice. Above it are signed photographs of many other famous performers who appeared long ago at the Bijou in the days of its glory. Among them are Sarah Bernhardt, Lillian Russell, George M. Cohan—then age nine—Fannie Ward, DeWolf Hopper, Nora Bayes and Lily Langtry.

* * *

Where Anemometers Whirr—The fortress-like observatory atop the great Blue Hill, which was closed to us so mysteriously when we attempted to gain admittance some months ago while radio experiments were in progress, was opened to a group of scientists on Friday. Plodding up the long ascent on snow shoes, they gathered—a scant half dozen of them—to gaze out beyond the icy harbor and over the naked hills inland, and to celebrate the end of the observatory's first half century of service.

Short talks were given by members of the group who had been associated with the work at the observatory at one time or another. Among these was H. Helm Clayton, whose private weather forecasting service, conducted at Canton and based largely on sun spot observations, was described in this column last summer.

The Blue Hill observatory, standing on ground 635 feet above sea level—the highest point in eastern Massachusetts—is operated by Harvard University. The radio experiments which we failed to see have resulted in regular communication with the Harvard meteorological station on Mount Washington.

The station was established by Professor Abbot Lawrence Rotch, whose explorations of the upper air are commemorated by a drinking fountain at which summer hikers gratefully quench their thirst after the ascent.

[A Wednesday Feature]

Orchestras From Four Corners Of the Country Heard on Radio

One of the excellent indexes to the growing taste for better music is the parade of small city symphony orchestras on the radio. During the winter season there has been a veritable geographical roll call of orchestral music from the four corners of the country. Schools of music and secondary schools have contributed to this total, making a fairly impressive record and forming a direct challenge to the claims that the American people are musically illiterate.

The New York Philharmonic-Symphony, the Detroit Symphony and the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestras are regularly holding up the torch of good music. To these may be added series of performances by the St. Louis Symphony, the Rochester Civic and Philharmonic Orchestras, the Cleveland Orchestra, the Syracuse Orchestra and the Tulsa Symphony. On the west coast, there have been regular periods by the San Francisco Symphony and occasional concerts by the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra.

Regarding the conservatories, there has been fine regular work by the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia and by the Eastman School of Music in Rochester. Occasional concerts have been given also by the Cincinnati Conservatory and the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston.

Under the title, "Music and American Youth," a second series of six programs, given by young singers and instrumentalists in elementary and high school glee clubs and orchestras, illustrate the work of public schools. These are heard Sundays over the NBC-WJZ chain at 10:30 a. m., eastern standard time.

Remaining dates in the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra series are March 1, 8, 15, 22 and 29; April 5, 12, 19 and 26. These concerts are heard over the nationwide network of the Columbia Broadcasting System from 3:15 to 5 p. m. That the orchestra is headed for a greater future under Eugene Ormandy, its recordings have been steadily indicating. Its assumption of the Friday afternoon series over the Columbia network, formerly occupied by the Philadelphia concerts, seem to point the same way.

The Cleveland Orchestra's new series of eight concerts begins Feb. 19 and continues each Tuesday evening thereafter, over the NBC-WEAF chain at 9:30. Two dates, March 12 and April 9, will be afternoon concerts on the same chain at 1:30 p. m., eastern standard time. There will be no April 19 concert. Arthur Rodzinski is the musical director.

* * *

"There's so much trash on the air" wails the person who is often not provided with the time to find out where on the dial the good programs may be found. For there are good programs on the air nowadays; and so many, that it behooves one to have a list to know just what best suits.

To aid parents, schools, clubs and music groups in deriving the maximum benefits from available programs, the Radio Institute of the Audible Arts, founded by the Philco Radio Company, has inaugurated a bulletin service. Under the title of "Talks," one booklet lists educational features, including forums, news commentators, children's programs, book talks, hobby programs, national affairs, women's programs and assorted talk series. Another lists symphonic, opera, chamber music, light opera and general-interest programs. A third selects a group of finer programs given with comments by Pitts Sanborn, music critic, and director of the institute.

[A Wednesday Feature]

Each Bill Passed In South Carolina Costs State $226

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The high cost of law-making in South Carolina is demonstrated by the fact that it takes $226 to pass each measure through the General Assembly.

Lest the price seem inordinately high, James E. Hunter Jr., clerk of the House of Representatives, hastens to point out that it is less than in 43 of the 48 states. Moreover, law-making in South Carolina is downright economic when compared with Ohio, where every law statute costs the taxpayers $5525; or New York, where the cost is $2184, or Georgia, where it is $476. North Carolina grinds 'em out cheaper—if not better—at the rate of $137 apiece.

Mr. Hunter attributes the low cost of legislation in South Carolina principally to the fact that the respective houses enact a larger percentage of bills laid before them.

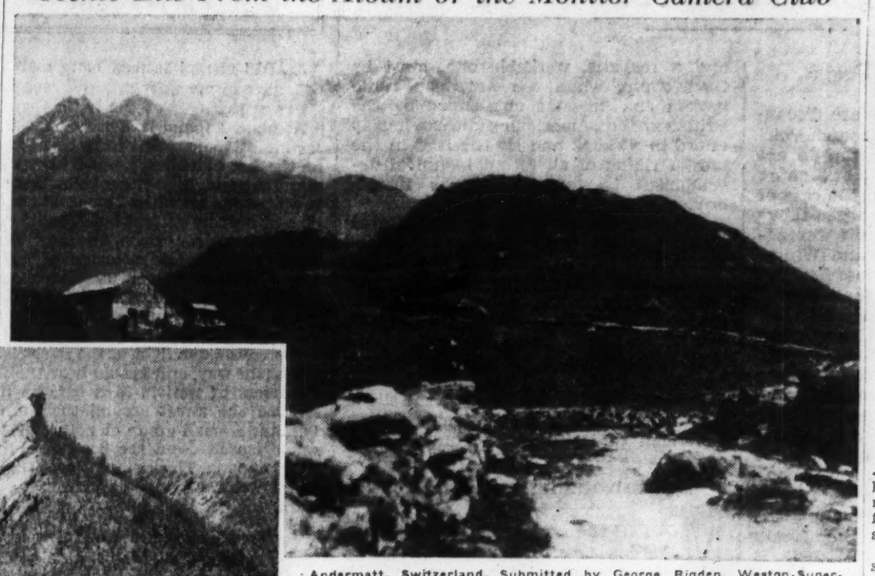
Florida ranks first in this respect with 74.65 per cent of all introduced bills enacted; North Carolina second with 56.99 per cent; South Carolina seventh with 54.81 per cent; Georgia thirty-second with 23.31 per cent, and New York forty-second.

The legislative cost to introduce a bill in South Carolina was $124, and $78.40 in the North Carolina Assembly. They stood thirty-fifth and forty-fourth, respectively, in the cost of introducing measures, while the cost in Ohio ran to the dizzy peak of $1694 and $337 in New York.

Quotation for Today

PRUDENCE does not consist in evasion or in flight, but in courage. He who wishes to walk in the most peaceful parts of life with any sincerity, must screw himself up to resolution. Let him front the object of his worst apprehension, and so stoutness will commonly make his fear groundless.—EMERSON.

Scenic Bits From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club



Andermatt, Switzerland. Submitted by George Rigden, Weston-Super-Mare, Somerset, Eng.

Nature's "Flatirons" Towering Above Boulder, Colo. Photographed by W. A. Lacy.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Pianist (C. D., who reports hearing *pe'-a-nist* over the radio)—Webster's first choice is *pih-an'-ist*, conforming to the pronunciation of "piano."

Ypres (Mrs. E. A. W., who asks if there was dictionary authority back of the recent limerick which rhymed "deeper" and "sleeper" with "Ypres")—The latest edition of Webster's offers the phonetic spelling *ee'-pr*.

Program (H. S.)—The correspondent writes:

> Wouldn't you like to discuss in the column the strange case of the word "program"? Ordinarily a word changes its pronunciation so slowly as to be scarcely noticeable within the span of a generation; but here is a metamorphosis that is rapidly taking place right under our noses.
>
> To me the seemingly successful usurper "progrum" is decidedly offensive, and I give battle to it whenever and wherever I can. It seems already as though I were waging the fight almost single-handed. With dismay do I see legions flocking to its banner.
>
> Until just a few weeks ago, I should say, professional radio speakers remained true to the short *a*, but even they seem to be falling. Should we yield or continue to stand out?

The old Webster's, which stood out doggedly against the encroachment of colloquialities, oddy enough had this to say with regard to the pronunciation of "program": "*pro'-gram* (short *a*); sometimes *-gram* (*a* clipped-short), *-grum* (*u* clipped-short)."

Notwithstanding the relatively lenient attitude of the new Webster's, no second or third choice is given for the word. We assume, then, that popular and cultured usage is strictly *pro'-gram*. Amen!

Brevities

Birmingham News—Add similes: As welcome as a collect telegram.

Atlanta Constitution: Business is tickled pink to be in the black.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Linus

IT IS supposed that it was during Paul's second and final captivity at Rome that he composed his second letter to Timothy. The Apostle's martyrdom was not far distant (II Tim. 4:6), and in his time of trial he had been deserted by Demas and others (4:10); but still there were those who remained faithful to their great teacher in this crisis. One of these who stood by him appears to have been Linus, who is mentioned in II Timothy 4:21 as joining with several others in sending greetings to Timothy.

The famous Christian writer Irenaeus, who lived about a century after this time, contends that this Linus was appointed Bishop of Rome by Paul himself; and, in any event, we are probably safe in assuming that Linus held "some prominent position in the Roman church" (cf. Lightfoot: Commentary on Philippians: p. 220f.).

What They Say

Linked

"Business needs men who understand government as much as government needs men who are sensitive to the sound needs of business."—*Dean Wallace B. Donham, of Harvard Business School.*

Understanding

"At almost any cost men must keep open the channels of understanding and preserve unclouded, lucid and serene their receptiveness of truth."—*Walter Lippmann.*

Moments Musical

No. 38

Jean Julius Christian Sibelius

WHEN I reach for my pen to write a "Moment Musical" of this Finnish genius, great, wild, fabulous, barbaric and powerful climaxes with vivid colorings pass through my memory. There is something triumphant about Sibelius. He always seems to win. His strife ends in achievement, unlike some other writers of music, whose gloom never ends but in greater despair. Sibelius fights the good fight with all his might and is the victor. While listening to his works, I always feel that there is a solution to the problem confronting me. He helps one to have courage and faith. His music seems to represent the parting of the Red Sea, where the courage to go forward into the Promised Land is dominant.

Although Sibelius never uses any folk music of his native land, his eight symphonies, tone poems and chamber music speak of his country in his own tongue. While listening to *Finlandia*, that tone poem for major orchestra which reveals such breadth and originality, such expression of national pride, one does not doubt the story told me by a friend, that Sibelius would take his violin with him into the woods at night, or on summer days to a high cliff overlooking the sea, and try to interpret upon it the emotions he felt at the beauty seen and heard there in nature.

The pantomime, *Scaramouche*, is very well known, and the *Romance in D flat major* is lovely for piano. Have a friend recite a favorite poem to its accompaniment. This *Romance* provides a real background for poetry. In playing the *Valse Triste*, let the spirit of mystery, rather than of sadness, predominate.

SONYA MICHELL.

Mr. Scroggins

Digging Out Boston

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

IN ONE of his favorite crotches in a European linden (tilia vulgaris) near the Tremont Street edge of Boston Common, Roger P. Scroggins, squirrel of squirrels, beamed out upon a world buried under a great fall of snow—the heaviest, in fact, in years. The venerable squirrel's tippet streamed in the winter breeze, and he swung his cane around his head until it whistled.

Florrie, pompous pigeon, almost stopped winking. "Careful, Comrade Scroggins," she said, "you almost took my bonnet off with that cane." Scroggins bowed humbly and said he hadn't meant to. "I was just celebrating."

"Celebrating what?" said Florrie. "The great snow," said Scroggins. Florrie continued her winking.

"We will now watch them dig out Boston," said Scroggins. "Hooray!" Fib, sparrow chief, flew up in his customary excitement.

"Hooray for what?" he said, looking eagerly from Scroggins to Florrie and then back again.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Watching Boston Dig Out.

"I just was hooraying on—hurrumph—on, well, say general principles," said Scroggins. The Scroggins enthusiasm was contagious and Fib let out a hoarse cry, and then, unable to contain his excitement, dashed off in several directions.

"Look!" Scroggins pointed to Tremont Street. Automobiles were blocked with great drifts of snow. Men and women plodded heavily through the piled-up banks of it. A great plow bucked and snorted, rushing at the snow, pushing it aside, and then backing off and rushing at it again. Men with shovels stood with frosty breath and beat their hands together.

"They do it to keep warm," said Scroggins.

"Work would do it too," said Florrie, winking.

Scroggins watched with great interest all of the activity below.

"Why are they so anxious to dig it out?" he said.

Florrie made no answer.

"Do you suppose they're afraid they mightn't find it unless they started digging right away?"

Florrie's straight-seeing eye bored into her friend.

"'Find it?' What do you mean?"

"Boston," said Scroggins. "Boston was buried under this snow. It still would be here even if they didn't dig."

Fib flew back and listened in on the conversation. "What did Scroggins say?" he said.

"Florrie seems to think they have to dig it out," said Scroggins. "Boston, I mean."

"Of course they do," said Florrie. "They have to get food to people and carry on their business."

Scroggins beamed. "Of course they do, and I knew it all along, but I said what I said because it's so beautiful when the snow has been falling all day and all night and into the next day. And we don't mind. I can run on snow just as easily, in fact more easily than on the ground. It's so crisp and cool under your feet."

"And we can fly over it as well as we can fly over the lawns and flowers," said Fib. He looked with a serious eye, however, on the drifts piled beneath. "But snow covers up a lot of good eating," said Fib. Florrie and Scroggins both nodded. That was indeed true.

Suddenly the noted squirrel took off his hat and waved it, hooraying loudly. Fib hopped excitedly on the branch. "Whatever makes you yell so?" he said.

"Look, look!" said Scroggins and pointed down with his stick. "They've discovered some land! Hooray!" The other two friends also were well pleased, and Fib flew abroad throughout the Common to tell the news.

For the Scrapbook

Blessed is the life that does not collect resentments.—*Harry E. Fosdick.*

Don't put too fine a point to your wit for fear it should get blunted.—*Cervantes.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sharing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lafayette, Ore.

A DEEP snow had fallen overnight, the first in two winters in western Oregon. On the highway small bands of sparrows, robins, bluebirds, and even quail from the fields, were scurrying around looking for something to eat.

Jimmy, a smiling five-year-old, scion of one of the families in town on the relief rolls, came trundling through the snowdrifts toward the post office. As he drew abreast of a group, one said, "He's a game little imp, isn't he? I'll wager he doesn't get much candy." So saying, the speaker gave him five pennies, telling him to buy candy.

Jimmy voiced a surprised thanks, and hurried back up the street. Very soon he came, a gallant little figure with his big brother's boots flopping through the snow, down the center of the highway. In his mouth was a long-sticked red sucker, another sucker was sticking out of his little coat pocket. But as he walked, he was taking something out of a sack in his hand and tossing it in pudgy throws to the side of him. The birds, even the wild quail, were following his small, intrepid figure.

Jimmy had been thinking of the birds, and though he had spent two pennies for candy, he had also gone to the feed store and asked for three pennies' worth of bird feed. Finding what he wanted it for, the feed-store man had added a few cents' worth of wheat to the deal; and Jimmy was having a perfect time sucking his red lollipop and scattering the wheat.

As he went his small way, little did he realize that the tiny shadow following him in the winter's sunlight was pressing its greatness into everyone on the street.

In Lighter Vein

Confirmed

An Englishman sitting outside a café in a Continental city remarked casually to a companion, "In my opinion, the Emperor is a dummy!"

There happened to be within hearing distance a native detective, who immediately addressed the Englishman thus: "Sir, I arrest you for *lèse-majesté*. You said that the Emperor is a dummy!"

"My dear fellow," said the Englishman, "I didn't mean your Emperor! There are other Emperors in the world, surely?"

"That may be," replied the detective, "but ours is the only one who is a dummy!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Fair Warning

The playgoer and his wife were late and the stalls attendant hesitated when he saw them. "The first act has begun, sir," he said. "You really oughtn't to go in."

"Are these instructions," asked the man, "or are you giving me some friendly advice?"—*Montreal Star.*

Permanent

"Is this permanent wave guaranteed to be permanent?"

"Why, yes, indeed! I'm sure you'll like it so much you'll come back soon for another."

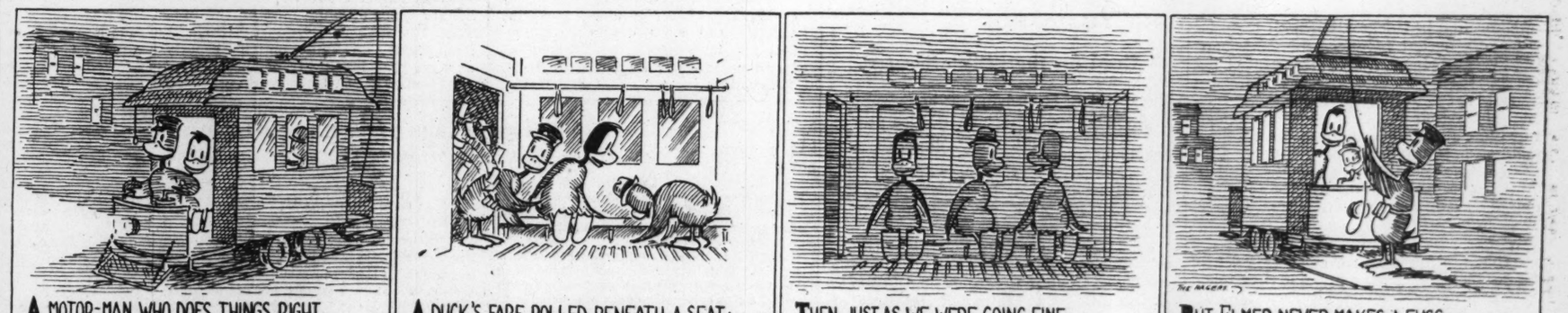
Best Seller

Friend: "I bought your book in Hamburg."

Author: "Oh, so it was you."—*Lustige Koelner Zeitung* (Cologne).

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Trolley Ride*

By THE HAGERS


A MOTOR-MAN WHO DOES THINGS RIGHT IS ELMER DRAKE. THE OTHER NIGHT
A DUCK'S FARE ROLLED BENEATH A SEAT; THE TRANSFERS BLEW INTO THE STREET.
THEN, JUST AS WE WERE GOING FINE, THE TROLLEY LEFT THE POWER LINE.
BUT ELMER NEVER MAKES A FUSS; HE QUACKS, "WHY LET THINGS BOTHER US?"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Chicken or the Egg*

By LE PELLEY

WE OUGHT TO HAVE A MEETING AND ELECT THE GRAND DRAGON OF THE DOODLEDUCKS
WHO CALLS THE MEETINGS?
THE GRAND DRAGON CALLS THE MEETINGS OF COURSE —
BUT WE HAVEN'T ELECTED HIM YET
SAY — HOW ARE WE GOING TO CALL A MEETING TO ELECT THE GRAND DRAGON, IF THE GRAND DRAGON CALLS THE MEETINGS?
?
LET'S NOT HAVE A MEETING —
O.K.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Entanglements of Peace

DIPLOMATIC Columbuses are discovering that the world is round. Policies adopted in Washington do not drop off into endless space after reaching the American borders. And in the case of the new London accords, the three thousand miles of often very salt water between Pennsylvania Avenue and Whitehall are not sufficient to insulate America from direct connection with these newest efforts to assure European peace.

This need not imply that the United States Government is suddenly retreating from the position that it will not share in the solution of European political problems. But any realistic assessment of America's stake in the new effort at continental pacification must take account of two facts—one a heritage from the past, another an obligation for the future.

Out of the past there remains the separate peace with Germany, the "Treaty Restoring Friendly Relations" of 1921. It specifically incorporates Part V of the Versailles Treaty which limits German armament. Thus any arrangement for the readjusting of the Reich's arms status will inevitably involve American diplomacy.

In the future stand American responsibilities toward world arms restriction. The London accords hold more than nebulous promise of revivifying the Disarmament Conference. American proposals for definite nonaggression pacts, for consultation, for avoidance of interference with sanctions and its draft treaty for armament control imply the recognition of obligations toward disarmament which neither the American public nor American diplomacy are in a mood to escape. The situation is thus factually summarized in a dispatch from the Monitor's Washington bureau:

> Apart from the limited organic links with events in London, Paris and Berlin, American policy is, of course, deeply concerned with better world relations. From this viewpoint, increased stability in Europe means to the United States a tendency toward less world armaments, accelerated world recovery, and benefits all round. To such a situation, whatever its strictly diplomatic isolation, the United States is not and cannot be blind.

And there is reason to assume, even after the adverse World Court action by the Senate, that America is not drawing completey into an isolationist shell. Studies of revision of the United States position as a neutral continue with promise of solving one of the most provocative of Anglo-American problems. Washington talk of renewed economic discussions on a world basis constitutes a not unimportant trial balloon. The world continues to be round. There need be no entangling alliances. But the entanglements of peace are inescapable.

Vision and Television

THE British Government announces an official launching of television. It finds fine-detail pictures six by eight inches developed to a point where first steps toward early establishment of a public television service are justified. Two systems, Baird and Marconi, will be used alternately by the experimental station. The cost over the next two years will be $900,000. No tax will be added to the listeners' present 10-shilling annual fee because surplus will carry development charges.

Thus Great Britain steps into the lead with the next great technical development in radio. American research workers declare that in American laboratories the work is as far, if not farther, advanced than in England. Then the question arises, What makes the British advance at this time possible? The answer is, The British system of broadcasting, owned and operated by the Government.

This announcement thus becomes an obvious challenge to the American system of sponsored broadcasts. On both technical and program advances the American broadcasters have prided themselves as leading the world. They present figures to show they spend more and give more. But if their system will not permit technical advances at least abreast of those in other countries, there must be holes in the system. No one in technically-minded America can question the need of a broadcasting setup which permits taking advantage of the last word in technical advance.

What are American broadcasters going to do about it? They point out that television programs would be so expensive that productions wouldn't pay. But England, spending much less than the United States on radio, expects to have programs of entertainment value which will not greatly increase its program costs. If America can successfully compete with British radio programs in sound radio, why not in television as well?

The fact is that there is not the unity of action in the American system, the control of income, which would make a focusing of funds for development work possible. A remedy for this might lie in the Government's advancing money for development transmissions until commercial programs could be launched. This is what happened with the air mail—first flown by the army, then by private commercial lines. Once on a commercial basis an annual license fee could be charged to each station using the system until the development costs had been written off. The project could come under the head of PWA self-liquidating projects.

Perhaps the broadcasters have some other answer. But certainly an answer, and a realistic, workable one, must be forthcoming when the American radio system can be thus challenged by the British system. American radio can hardly afford to sit back and let the lead in the most striking of all recent technical development be taken easily by British broadcasters.

Certainly Britain is to be congratulated on the flexibility of its excellent radio system which has permitted a progressive point of view with great promise of future public service to crystallize so quickly. There is significance in the government committee report which says, "The time may come when a sound broadcasting service, entirely unaccompanied by television, will be almost as rare as the silent film today." It is a significance that American radio interests cannot ignore.

Decentralizing—With Care

MOVING the factory out to the truck garden is a proposition that has immediate appeal for all who would like to exchange the congestion, noise and dirt of the city for the fresh air, space and peace of the suburb or farmstead. But when one gets down to cases there are practical difficulties involved—not that these should be allowed to prevent a beneficial move, but they must be taken into account if the move is to be an ultimate success.

Daniel C. Roper, United States Secretary of Commerce, has taken occasion to warn against merely "haphazard" action in this direction in connection with a report of the Commerce Department's business advisory and planning council. This council recommended establishing a $2,500,000 revolving fund for loans to industries that might advantageously move from centers to rural districts.

Mr. Roper expresses concern lest this spreading out shall be carried to the point where it will be harmful to business and property values in cities. Some such repercussion may not be avoidable even in a worth-while and perhaps inevitable natural movement, but care should be taken that such damage is not done unnecessarily or to no purpose.

A further pertinent warning was issued a few days ago by the Study of Population Redistribution, an endowed research unit in Washington, whose director, Prof. Carter Goodrich, said it is important to note the directions of population flow in the recent past; "otherwise there is danger of expending effort in placing people where they are not likely to stay." One investigation showed that the tendency of younger workers to drift to the cities has been very strong in recent years and indicated that whatever resort may be had to subsistence farming during the depression the young people will return to the cities when opportunities arise.

It is true that there has been a great dispersion of population from down-town city areas into suburbs, but thus far this has not meant much of a dispersion of industry—people have merely been enabled by transportation to move further away from their work. Now to move the work itself into the country will be a wholesome step where it can be done in a way that will make the workers less dependent rather than more dependent on cash earnings.

But as the Study of Population Redistribution shows, the greater mobility of the people nowadays can be made an asset in decentralization. And it is important that the main object of this new decentralization be kept in view—namely, to make the homestead rather than the job the basic reliance of the worker. Each move in each industry must be worked out on its own footing to determine whether it is sound. Adverse considerations are not really arguments against decentralization, but they are reasons why it should be carried out with sound, fact-facing planning at every step.

Gold on the Silver Screen

DICKENS is proving a bonanza for Hollywood. The long queues at the ticket offices must gladden the hearts of motion picture theater managers as "David Copperfield" pulls in such crowds as have not been seen since the easy-come-easy-go free-spending days of half a decade ago.

Just what is the secret of this enthusiastic acclaim by so large a section of the American public? It cannot lie altogether in the intelligent casting of the parts, or in the sympathetic handling of the subject. Other screen attractions have been cleverly cast and well directed. Excellently portrayed as are all the roles in "David Copperfield" the feminine personae of less successful films have included names more "glamorous," to use the current, and rather overworked, Hollywoodism.

It would be stretching imagination a bit too far to suppose that these audiences that laugh with Micawber, and blow noses as Dora tenderly breathes her heart's last wish to David, have all read the book. Surely Dickensians, numerous though they be in America, may not be numbered by the millions.

Is not the answer found in the universal response to sentiment and virtue? Grappling with every-day problems; weary and seared with a pseudo-sophistication that scoffs at sentiment and brushes virtue by, many are finding something more near reality in the unashamed sentiment and simple virtues so inimitably depicted by England's foremost novelist.

Paris Night

PARIS always seemed more real and near to me at night, and especially was this true of the Latin Quarter.

At night I found it. Some of it waited for me at the corner of my tiny "street of the big chimneys," where I walked down the middle of the cobbles. Some of it waited for me when I stood at the big door of my tiny student hotel, pulling the bell cord for an "Open Sesame." There were always a few moments of uncertainty as to whether it *would* open, and there was always time to look about, to feel and smell a Paris which did not exist by day. Over the ancient cobbles flickered the dim light of the street lamp across the way, and I could hear the far-off voices of waiters in a café as they cleaned the street around their tables. Perhaps a small group of noisy students would march down the boulevard from the Sorbonne. Then silence—and the big door would swing mysteriously inward. . . .

* * *

And some of it waited for me inside. There were six flights of worn wooden stairs to be climbed to my chamber, past the "Bureau" where hung the great iron door keys.

"Bon soir, Monseiur," I would say to the concierge, (whether it was or no) as I stopped for my key, and he always returned the greeting with a grave,

"Il fait bon, Mademoiselle?"

Thereafter I continued the long climb. The lumière always went out abruptly at the second flight and for several weeks I continued the ascent in darkness. But one night as I clung to the wall at the fourth landing, the light came on and I found myself about to bump into a stranger.

"You don't have to come up in the dark," she said abruptly, much as one reprimands a baby for falling down.

"No?" I answered her easy French in meek English.

She stood like a stork on one foot while she removed a shoe, looking me over the while. Then she smiled briefly.

"The light lasts two flights and a half," she said. "Then you buzz it on again." With a quick motion, she shook off her shoe and disappeared. Thereafter I "buzzed" at the appointed time.

* * *

From behind the closed doors of the rooms on my ascent there crept the murmur of conversations; now emphatic in French; now in English gravity; occasionally in wistful Russian and often in American. But more eloquent than many languages, arresting in their attitude of watchful waiting for another day were the boots outside the doors.

In the first weeks of my sojurn, before I had made friends, those boots took the tinge off loneliness and made me feel a part of the experience with which I had only a nodding acquaintance. They were so homely, so familiar, so habitually there by their doors each night. Later, when I knew the faces and the talents of their owners as well, I learned to appraise the boots with Quarter neighborliness. We knew when anyone went away. We knew when anyone had sold a picture by the newness of shoes; we knew when anyone was "down to a sou" when boots appeared with patches.

But it was François, the little, plump garçon, carrying off in his long blue apron the boots to be shined, who knew most about us. No one was beyond his motherly surveillance; not the boldest nor the most reserved; not the youngest nor the oldest. François gathered us all under his wing as he gathered shoes in his apron, clucking with disapproval or praise according to our deserts.

At my door, I stopped and removed my own shoes, holding them up to speculation in the second before the light went off, and wondering what François would think of their muddy state. Out my window, Paris slept in a mild darkness. Beyond the chimney pots, rose the heavy towers of St. Sulpice, sometimes outlined with light when the moon was full. Across the way there were windows with tiny balconies and close drawn curtains—night air must never be allowed an entry—while over all brooded a thick, soft blackness.

D. D.

Retreat From Versailles

The Savoyards's "Washing"

WHEN Mrs. Jones hangs out the family washing in her backyard, her neighbors generally imagine she has hopes of a fine day. But if a Vaudois, glancing across the Lake of Geneva, observes to you "Les Savoyards font la lessive aujourd'hui," you may take it for granted he expects the day will be a wet one.

It is a sight not soon forgotten when the Savoyards "hang out their washing." The rugged hills of French Savoy rising up steeply out of the water provide a striking contrast to the gentler contours of the Swiss Canton of Vaud where the vineyards climb in uneven steps until they lose themselves in the cooler uplands. The north shore gets the sun and the warm south wind; the opposite side has to endure much shade and the biting northerly *"bise"* which whips the foam from the lake into fantastic icicles along the southern shore.

The hills of Savoy on "washing day" are dappled with the shadows of great islands of cloud. Presently a little film of white mist appears halfway up the distant hillside. A moment later there is another, and then another. The Savoyards have hung out their washing.

It happened one day that thirty-nine cyclists of six countries were competing in "The Tour of Switzerland" race. Between Lucerne and Lausanne they twice climbed 5000 feet and down again over two mountain passes and then as they were descending the second, out came the Savoyards' washing.

"Do you see that?" asked an observant Swiss friend who was waiting with a stranger to see the *"rouleurs"* pass. "In a short while it will rain."

"Do you think so?" asked the visitor skeptically, "it *looks* fine enough. And any self-respecting washerwoman would wring her washing out before hanging it up."

"The Savoyards don't," replied the Swiss shortly.

He was quite right. In an incredibly short time, the sky clouded over. How wet that washing was, you never would have imagined from those little cautionary wisps of white mist on the hillsides. The rain poured down in torrents—on Savoy, on Vaud, on the eagerly watched road leading from Lucerne.

Presently a bicycle arrived, propelled furiously by a lump of mud with a couple of legs sticking from it. Then another lump and another. Each one was greeted by a storm of cheering as it disappeared into the raindrops followed by an escort of larger mud-lumps emitting noises like motorcars. Each leg-driven lump went with incredible speed, sent up an incredible barrage of splashes from the puddles and looked as if nothing but very drastic wringing on the part of the Savoyards would ever get it looking human again.

One by one, the mud-larks went by until the knowledgeable among the spectators had counted thirty-eight. One last belated one who had broken a wheel en route arrived, heralded by a grinning errand boy on a trade machine with a basket in front, just as the crowd began to melt away. Though he had his work cut out to force his way through the streets, he had one compensation. The sun came out.

"Stop a minute and watch," advised the Swiss friend—referring to the weather, not the lone cyclist. "The Savoyards haven't finished yet."

"Are they going to wring their washing again?" asked the visitor glancing apprehensively at his streaming mackintosh.

"Not today," said his weather-wise friend. "But there's generally another act before they finish."

Though the sun was shining on Vaud, it was still raining in Savoy. The mountains were invisible. There was a dark curtain between us and them.

Presently the curtain began to lift. Soon it was nothing more than a golden veil. Then there was a hint of a jagged outline on its further side. A moment later and the hint became a certainty.

"There's St. Gingolph," said the Swiss, pointing to a little cluster of houses half in Switzerland, half in France which slowly unveiled itself from the rain.

At first the mountains above the village were a uniform gray. Then, here and there, appeared black vertical streaks. Suddenly the streaks were winding tongues of grass shimmering like green fire wherever the sunlight touched them. A few great islands of mist hung for a while on the mountain slopes, then plucked up anchor and steamed slowly away into the blue sky.

G. L.

Calgary Has Its Share of Good Points

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish the writer of "Movietones" could have come in touch with some of the heart-warming features of Calgary.

Within two blocks of the railroad station there are buildings whose architecture could not fail to stir the heart of such a responsive writer. A rich colonnade of Italian design running more than a city block was unique on this continent when built. Perhaps it still is.

In a forty-minute stopover something of Calgary's residential districts can be seen and appreciated. Certainly it is outstanding for bright homes and colorful gardens.

Even in the line of the theater it is not lacking. I have been hearing of its citizens' support of its Symphony Orchestra, whose first concert of the season was a splendid success. Grand Theater was also filled to capacity recently to hear Fritz Kreisler—all in a period when sustenance of cultural endeavor has not been easy.

Calgary, being the city of the foothills of the Rockies, is not comparable with any other Canadian city, certainly not with any city hundreds of miles east of it. In a recent conversation with a resident of Winnipeg, one who has lived on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Canada, as well as in between, he spoke of Calgary very favorably for climate, abundant sunshine and other appreciable features.

I trust your correspondent will try another stopover in Calgary, and let me know in advance, so that arrangements can be made to provide facilities for seeing the features referred to herein. Then whatever she may write about it, I feel sure her expressed former opinion will be displaced by one somewhat similar to that expressed here.

Edmonton, Alta. JOHN A. C. FRASER

To Save Waterfowl

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Sportsmen and bird lovers deplore the rapid disappearance, approaching extinction, of our waterfowl. In this connection may we call attention to the recent publication of the United States Biological Survey: "Status of Waterfowl in 1934." This concise pamphlet is by two eminent natural scientists of the survey, W. G. Bell, principal biologist, and B. A. Preble, senior biologist. It states the facts concerning the alarming shortage of waterfowl with authority and removes all discussion of the cause of this shortage beyond the realm of controversy.

Our attention is drawn to the fact that "there yet remain vast areas of favorable breeding range in northern Canada" but that "the number of birds remaining are not sufficient to stock adequately the favorable breeding country." We are told that not crows (whose range does not extend to the northern breeding grounds of the wildfowl), nor drought, nor even oil-pollution are primarily responsible for the near-extinction of the birds but rather "the most powerful enemy the birds have ever known—millions of well-equipped hunters."

We recommend that all interested in the wildfowl, whether to preserve them, or to destroy them for "sport," send 5 cents to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., and ask for Miscellaneous Publication No. 210 Status of Waterfowl in 1934. When the truth is understood every sportsman (defined in Webster's Dictionary as "one who in sports is fair and generous") will put away his gun for a few years and give the birds a sporting chance to recover in numbers sufficiently to again populate the depleted breeding-grounds of the North.

MRS. C. N. EDGE, Chairman,
Emergency Conservation Committee
New York.

Golf for School Children

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a member of the Lynn School Committee and a reader of The Christian Science Monitor, may I answer your query on page two of the January 18 issue—"Why Golf?"

In the first place, the teacher of golf referred to is not a member of the faculty of the Lynn schools, and the subject is not strictly a part of our school curriculum. The instructor is working under the ERA, and the course is an elective extra-curricular activity. The school department pays nothing for the instruction, but is giving an unemployed man a chance to earn some money by teaching a clean outdoor game to young people that wish to learn it.

Why does Mrs. Bauer, whom you quote, believe that the boys and girls that are taking the course are poor and hungry and likely never to be able to buy golf balls? The large majority of our pupils are by no means in such a condition, but have good chances of being able to play the game later, especially on our new municipal golf course at Happy Valley.

Mrs. Bauer should know that it is impossible to substitute cooking, sewing and other handcrafts for the golf, since those subjects are already taught in our schools, and the Federal Government allows no duplication under ERA of work being regularly carried on.

LOUISE S. EARLE

Lynn, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

The Press and the Empire

By R. A. Scott-James

THE meeting of the Imperial Press Conference beginning February 6 in South Africa, the youngest of British Dominions, coincides with the anniversary year of The Times, generally acknowledged to be pre-eminent among British newspapers.

Here is a wide enough prospect for those who care to cast their minds backward and forward in time, and around them in space. The delegates, in accordance with the nature of their task, will be thinking of the scattered parts of the British Empire in terms of swift and efficient communications; they will be thinking, also, of the function which their newspapers have to perform in spreading knowledge and directing opinion; and they may turn to the record of The Times for assurance that this task has been well done in the past and may be well done in the future.

In congratulating The Times on its anniversary the German Ambassador in London, Herr Leopold von Hoesch, wrote that that newspaper is regarded by his countrymen as "an institution which has served the cause of true enlightenment among the nations and thereby the best interests of mankind." That is a generous tribute. The whole world recognizes that a great tradition of journalism which has profoundly modified history was started in the early years of the last century; and it is worth considering whether the conditions and methods which made for success then are those which will make for success today.

There were three factors which produced the triumphs of The Times in the opening years of the nineteenth century. (1) There was a swiftly growing demand for information about world affairs owing both to the emergence of an educated middle class and to the exciting new ideas to which the French Revolution had given currency. (2) New mechanical inventions and means of transport were providing new means of collecting news quickly and multiplying copies of papers by printing machines. (3) The Times came under the control of a man (John Walter the second) who realized that the public wanted news that was true and opinions that were independent. The union of these three factors was necessary. It was by developing their possibilities to the utmost that The Times became the most influential paper in Britain, and indeed in the world, before the reign of George III was ended.

Exactly similar possibilities present themselves today, not for The Times alone, but for any newspaper which chooses to realize them. First, so far as the British Empire is concerned, there never has been a time with so many people recognizing that it is both their interest and their duty to know what is happening in Britain, India, Canada, South Africa and Australia. From political, commercial, financial and social points of view it is vitally necessary that there should be efficient interchange of news and views.

Secondly, the delegates in South Africa will give special attention, as the president of the Empire Press Union, Maj. J. J. Astor, has been pointing out, to recent progress in the application of natural science; it will study the lessons of the Melbourne air race and the development of the Empire's air services. One can fly from London to India in three days, from London to Australia in less than a week. Precisely the circumstances which favored the mechanical enterprise of John Walter the second favor pioneers of the press today.

But, thirdly, it will be as necessary now as it was then that editors should pursue the long policy that was adopted by Walter, Barnes and Delane and realize that credibility, authority and prestige—which alone make for lasting success in journalism—attach to the paper which is free from political or commercial interest, fearless in presenting facts, and capable alike of frankness and reserve in stating its opinions.

One hears much of the utterly irresponsible press which is so much in evidence in Britain. It is right that attention should be called to its dissipative influence. But a sense of proportion demands that we should recognize that there are daily papers in London, the provinces and the Dominions, and great Sunday papers, besides the weekly and monthly press, which are carrying on the work that was done by the best journalism in the past, and preparing to fulfill its socially integrative task in the future.

Mirror of Opinion

Men Do Pray

ANY academic discussion concerning the modern world's recourse to prayer and belief in its efficacy must begin and end with the simple declaration that men do pray!

The scene recorded in the Adirondack wilderness emphasizes that point. Here were moderns in every sense of the word; flying men, men equipped with radio, men who knew that scores of planes piloted by brave and resourceful flyers would be searching for them in short order. But one of these castaways prayed, and another commented to the effect that within fifteen minutes the first rescue plane was sighted, and added: It was an answer to prayer if there ever was one. . . .

We suppose the answer is that within every heart there is an ancient wealth of instinct and emotion which silently compels us to worship and serve that which [natural] science cannot disclose. In some great emergency or some petty episode, anything that lifts the level of vision for a moment above the routine needs of the day, summons this power. . . . We may discover some day that prayer is a science!—*Utica* (New York) *Observer-Dispatch.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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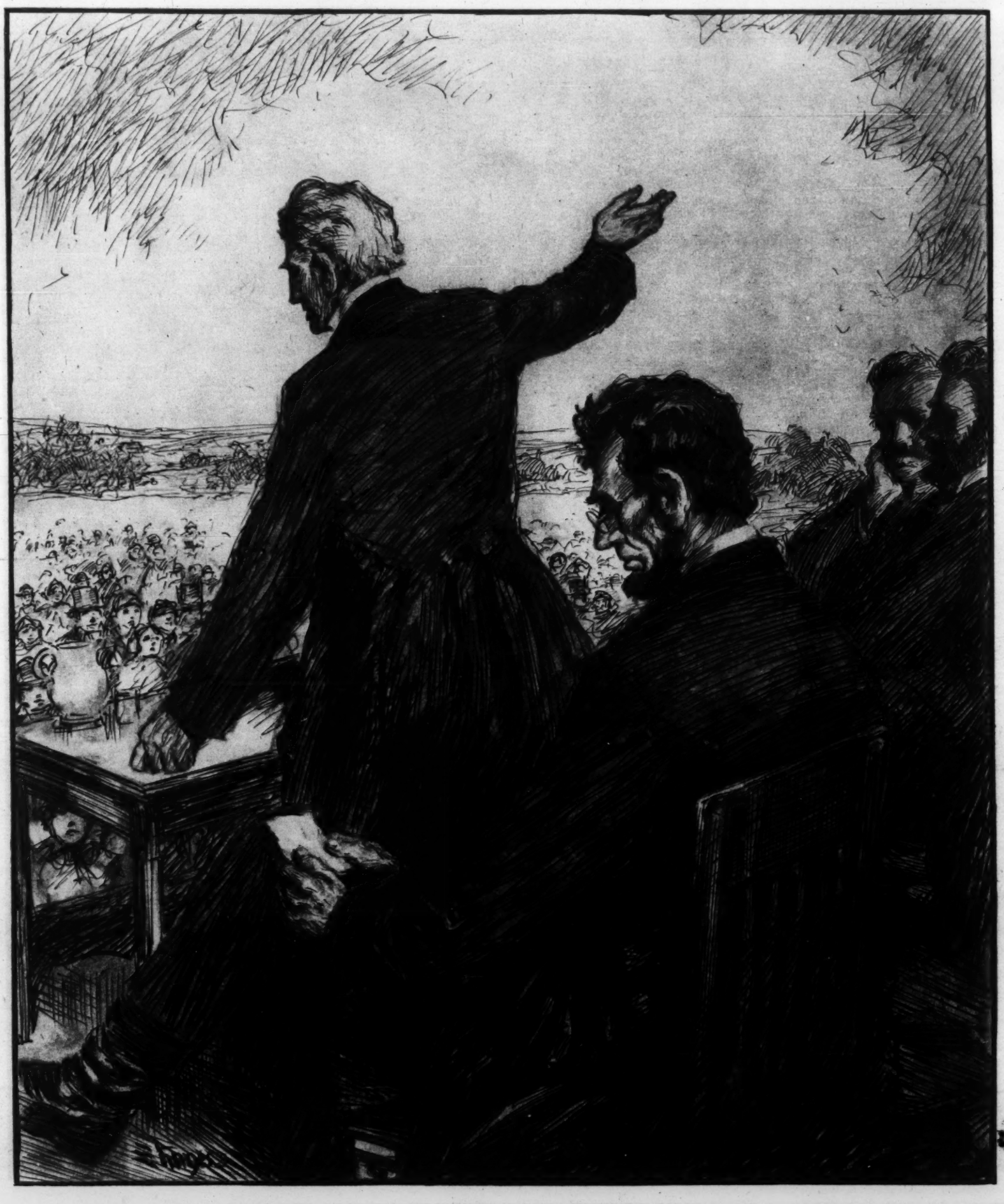


Lincoln Listens to Edward Everett's Oration

At the Dedication of the Gettysburg Battlefield, November 19th, 1863.

After Mr. Everett's masterly two-hour address, the President spoke for two minutes. His remarks have been compared to the oration of Pericles delivered in 430 B. C. on an anniversary of the Battle of Marathon, and today are considered an example of the purest English.

"It seemed to me that I had never seen any other human being who was so stately, and I may say majestic, and yet benignant. His features had a sad, almost haggard, and still hopeful expression."—John Nicolay, *one of President Lincoln's secretaries who was present.*

See "The World Did Not Forget"—Page Six

Ulster As a Federal State

Stanchly British in Its Traditions and Interests, This Province in Northern Ireland is Nearing Completion of 14 Years Under Its Own Local Parliament

By the Hon. H. M. Pollock, M. P.

Minister of Finance in Ulster

SHOULD THE READERS of this article, and especially those of Ulster lineage, widely distributed over the English-speaking world, desire to learn something of the political movements leading up to the establishment of the six counties of the Province of Ulster as a Federal State within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, it is essential to recall, as briefly as possible, the sequence of historical events culminating in that result by an Act of the Imperial Parliament in 1920.

In view of the proximity of the Province of Ulster to the Scottish land—the two islands being at one point only twelve miles apart—it is not unnatural that throughout the centuries, a constant stream of migration took place between Scotland and Northern Ireland. This normal movement, mainly westward in its character, was, however, greatly accelerated by the policy of the first Stuart monarch, who transplanted, en masse, large bodies of his northern subjects to occupy and cultivate the barren lands of Ulster. As a result of this movement, the population of the northern part of Ireland became practically a homogeneous unit, predominantly Scottish in character and often referred to as "Ulster Scots."

It is impossible to estimate with accuracy the numbers involved in this "Plantation" of Ulster. They must, however, have been considerable, as it is known that during the following (17th) century, at least 150,000 men and women of the Ulster Scottish stock emigrated to America. As evidence of the influence of this infiltration of Ulster blood on American life and character, it is only necessary to recall that several Presidents of the United States, beginning with Gen. Andrew Jackson, were of direct Ulster descent.

Although for a period of 700 years Ireland was an acknowledged appanage of the British Crown, it was only in the year 1800 that the formal Parliamentary Union of the two islands was effected—by Acts of Parliament passed concurrently at Westminster and Dublin—and became known as "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." From this period onward, in varying degrees and under different forms of expression, such as the "Repeal of the Union," "Home Rule for Ireland," etc., the intransigeant elements of southern Irish opinion were sporadically active in their efforts to divorce Ireland from the British connection.

On the other hand, home rule for Ireland was regarded in Britain merely as a matter of academic discussion until the dramatic *Volte face* of Mr. Gladstone in 1886 brought the question definitely within the ambit of political importance. Incidentally, Gladstone's conversion had the effect of breaking up his Government and disrupting the Liberal Party, and it was not until 25 years later, in 1912, that the Liberal Government, under Mr. Asquith's Premiership, found itself in the unenviable position of subservience to the Irish vote in Parliament for its existence.

Holding the balance of power between the two parties in the British Parliament, the Liberal Government was driven to make such terms with Mr. Redmond, the Irish leader, that in return for the support of 85 Irish members in the Imperial Parliament, the Government would pledge itself to carry through Parliament a full measure of "Home Rule for Ireland."

It should be noted at this point that the people of Ulster had never wavered in their determination to maintain the closest political relationship to Britain, and when this drama was being enacted at Westminster, the Ulster Members were not by any means quiescent. Guided by their indomitable leader, Sir Edward (now Lord) Carson, supported by such colleagues as Sir James Craig (now Viscount Craigavon), Ronald MacNeill (Lord Cushendun), and others, they contested every line of this measure. Carson argued that fierce wars had been waged through all the ages for the acquisition of territory, and the enslavement of peoples, but history had never recorded a case of deliberate truncation of a country by the expulsion of an industrious, contented and homogeneous people.

When it was apparent that the British Government had definitely decided to implement its bargain with Redmond, the scene was changed to Ulster. The Province was in danger!

This slogan ran through the length and breadth of Ulster and was responded to by the enrollment of 100,000 men, who, following the example of their Scottish ancestors on a memorable occasion, signed on the 28th of September, 1912, their "Solemn League and Covenant." In it they agreed, among other things, "To stand by one another in defending for us and our children our cherished position of equal Citizenship in the United Kingdom." This Covenant was signed by 471,400 men and women of Ulster, pledged to resist at all hazard the severance of their Province from the Kingdom.

Central Press Photos, Ltd.
LORD CARSON SPEAKS

Photographic News Agencies, Ltd.
RT. HON. VISCOUNT CRAIGAVON

This challenge to the right and authority of Westminster to expel Ulster from the comity of the Kingdom was taken up by the British Government. The army stationed in the South was ordered to march North and occupy the Province; and then the miraculous thing happened. The officers of the British Army refused to march on their fellow countrymen of Ulster, and threw up their commissions. Consternation reigned at Westminster. The Army had revolted, councils were distracted. Against such forces, the Government was powerless.

But, in the midst of all this chaos and confusion, a cloud of more compelling portent loomed up on the horizon, overshadowing the obduracy of Ulster.

On Aug. 4, 1914, that day of dreadful omen, colossal war burst on a startled world, and the activities of the Ulster Volunteers (now the famous Ulster Division) found a wider arena on the soil of Flanders. To the glory of these Ulstermen, His Majesty the King paid special tribute.

Following the war, the British Government, under the premiership of Mr. Lloyd George, reopened the Irish question and passed a measure through Parliament known as "The Government of Ireland Act, 1920." This act provided for the establishment of two separate states in Ireland with federal relationship to the United Kingdom. These two states were officially known as Southern Ireland, comprising 26 counties, and Northern Ireland, six counties.

MAP OF ULSTER

The Ulster people, howbeit with some misgivings, accepted this settlement, and for 14 years have endeavored to make it a success. On the other hand, Southern Ireland revolted and, after a stubborn resistance of two years, was granted dominion status with the title of "The Irish Free State."

The nearest parallel to the constitutional relationship of Ulster to the United Kingdom is to be found in that of the states which constitute the American Union. In point of size, the area of the six counties of Ulster (5237 square miles) approximates most closely to that of the State of Connecticut, although the population of Ulster (about 1,300,000) is considerably more than that of its New England prototype.

The first Parliament of Northern Ireland was opened in June, 1921, by His Majesty King George V, accompanied by Her Majesty the Queen, in the council chamber of the beautiful City Hall of Belfast. Since then, the Imperial Government has provided the Province with a splendid Parliament and Administrative Building placed on a commanding site at Stormont, overlooking the city of Belfast and a wide surrounding country.

Accommodation is provided in this building for 52 Members of the House of Commons and 26 Members of the Senate. The parliamentary arrangements and procedure are based on the Westminster model. In the upper part of the building, housing is arranged for approximately 1000 members of the administrative staffs. In the Parliament at Westminster, Ulster is represented by 13 members.

Unfriendly critics of the severance of the two states in Ireland complain, as occasion arises, that the area and population of Ulster are too small to be economically and financially sound. An examination, however, of the statistical matters relating to the industries, commerce and finance of the Province disproves such a contention.

Taking 1932 as the latest year in which official statistics are available, the external trade of Ulster and comparable states is as follows:

Province of Ulster	£89,000,000
Irish Free State	67,000,000
New Zealand	53,000,000
Norway	64,000,000
Austria	71,000,000
Portugal	24,000,000

Notwithstanding the restrictions on trade and other economic disorders in the world, the assessments for income tax purposes in Ulster increased between 1924 and 1932 by 17½ per cent, while in the latter year, the total annual income of the Province was calculated at £65,000,000.

The capital city of Belfast, with its 500,000 inhabitants, possesses one of the finest harbors in the Kingdom. In ease and facility of approach, it is unrivaled.

For the year of 1934, the clearage of tonnage from Belfast harbor is estimated to have amounted to approximately 4,000,000 tons. Its principal shipbuilding yard is the largest of its kind in the world and has constructed during its long career a greater volume of ocean liner tonnage than any other yard.

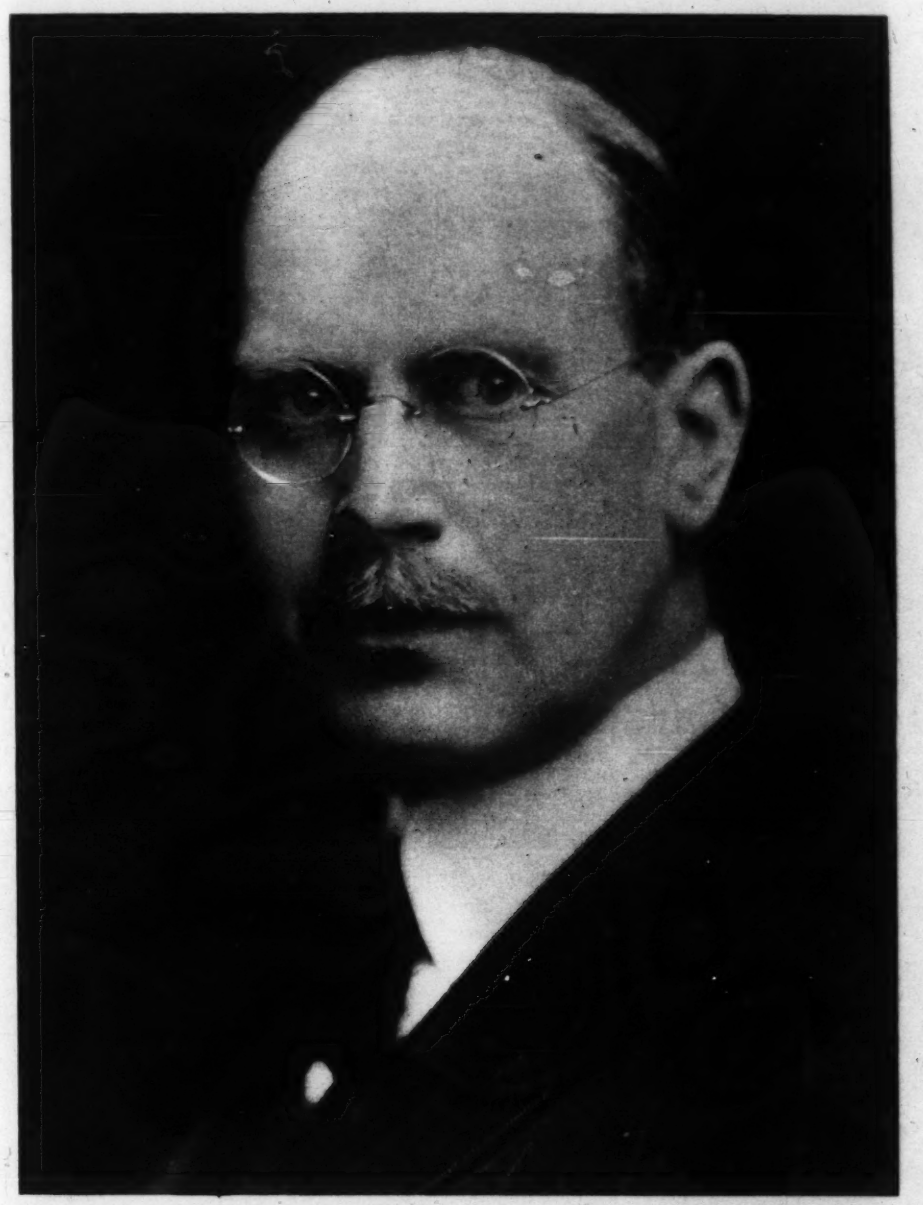
Ulster, always noted for the beauty and excellence of its linen, is the great-

(Continued on page 13)

The Story of Wilbur John Carr

Affectionately Known as the 'Father of the Consular Service,' His Efforts During 30 Years Have Made Merit the Cornerstone of the United States Foreign Representation

By Julia Chandler



WILBUR J. CARR — Underwood & Underwood

WHEN WILBUR JOHN CARR celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of his entry into the United States Department of State, Consul General Skinner, who was at that time asked by an editor for an article on "Mr. Carr's connection with the Consular Service," answered from London:

"How can one write of his connection with the Consular Service when he *IS* the Consular Service?"

The succinctness of the reply was equaled only by its pertinence, for the story of Wilbur Carr is, essentially, the story of the Foreign Service.

It is also the story of colossal patience, for behind the present force and efficiency of the Consular Service lie 42 years of one man's dogged, unsensational, devoted, untiring, and unselfed endeavor.

While each Secretary of State and several congresses have made appreciable contributions to the achievement of present standards, it is to Mr. Carr that America owes its major debt of gratitude because his was the vision and the tenacity actually responsible for the substitution of a system of merit for that of political preferment; his the efficiency and economy which makes the Foreign Service the one branch of the Government which is today practically self-sustaining.

* * *

"The father of the Consular Service," as Mr. Carr is frequently and affectionately called, emitted his first lusty protests somewhere in Ohio, where he likewise spent his boyhood. Evading a parental desire that he enter the ministry, young Carr took a business course, first at Kentucky University and later at a business college in Oswego, N. Y., from which latter school he got his first job as secretary to the principal of the Peekskill Military Academy, whom he afterward helped to write the first commercial geography ever published in this country.

Concurring with friends who thought it would be a good idea for him to study law, the Ohio lad took a civil service examination; passed it satisfactorily, and received an appointment as a clerk in the Department of State on June 1, 1892. At the same time he enrolled in law school, thus working for the Government by day and studying law by night until, two years later, he took his LL. B. Having succeeded thus far in burning the candle at both ends young Carr continued to renounce all social and recreational life in favor of his studies until, a few years later, he took his Master's degree in international law at Georgetown University, where such men as John W. Foster, David Jayne Hill, and Justice Harlan were his instructors.

Although he was admitted to the bar in 1901 Mr. Carr never actively practiced law, because by that time he had become fired with the ideas and ideals which have since revolutionized the Foreign Service.

During the early years of his clerkship he was associated with a young chap named François Jones. Jones had had considerable experience in Paris, and the two young men burned plenty of midnight oil—or electricity—discussing the handicap of politics to the Diplomatic and Consular Services. Out of these earnest powwows grew the merit system which is in effect today, but don't think for an instant it was achieved as easily and as quickly as that. As a matter of fact it took 10 whole years of unceasing toil on Carr's part to accomplish it. The bill he worked out with Jones in 1895 for the reorganization of the Diplomatic and Consular Services on a basis of promotion through merit rather than as a reward for political services was then viewed by legislators and diplomats alike as the ridiculous dream of an idealist, and was laughed to scorn when introduced by Senator Morgan of Alabama in that year. Out of courtesy to the Senator it was given a favorable report, but it hadn't the slightest chance of being passed. For 10 successive years it was likewise introduced and likewise shelved.

But during those 10 years the faith, the courage and the purpose of Wilbur John Carr burned steadily on. That patience which was eventually to "have her perfect work" never deserted him for an instant. Nor was it a negative patience, for Carr never lost a chance to put in a word here, a suggestion there, to further the prospects of the bill, and it was still his paramount consideration and ambition when, in 1902 he was made chief of the Consular Bureau, and it was in this strategical position that Elihu Root found him when he became Secretary of State in 1905.

One of the first steps taken by Mr. Root was an investigation of the Foreign Service. In the archives of his calm, retentive mind Mr. Carr had a fund of information awaiting his new chief. The picture he presented was backed by 10 years' exhaustive study of the situation, with well catalogued concepts for its improvement. What he therefore revealed was a Consular Service without adequate salaries and without organization. It was one of the most vital, important and far-reaching branches of government activity, yet it promised no career to the men entering it, and no security of tenure. Appointments were made as political sops; accepted as stop-gaps, and consequently held without hope of honorable recognition, advancement, or permanence. As such the Foreign Service could not take its place with professions worthy the consideration of talented and ambitious young men.

In presenting the picture to Secretary Root, when he came into office in 1905, the chief of the Consular Bureau was forced to point out the fact that there was not one ambassador, not one minister, not one consul, not even a single secretary, in the entire foreign field who was there because of merit—by promotion through proven efficiency.

Nor did Wilbur J. Carr stop there.

He knew the faults of the system, but he also knew the remedies. In fact all his ideas for reform were incorporated in the bill he had worked out with his friend Jones. Secretary Root and Senator Lodge studied that bill and realized that the relief it provided was on a sane, practical and constructive basis. When it was finally passed in 1906 it was with few alterations, and in June of that same year President Theodore Roosevelt issued an executive order prescribing examinations for all additions to the Consular Service, and demanding that promotions should be based on efficiency alone. In acknowledgment of his direct responsibility for these events Mr. Roosevelt appointed Wilbur Carr the director of the Consular Service, a position created expressly for him in 1909.

Although the final passing of the above mentioned bill was the realization of a dream of 10 years' standing, there was no change in the imperturbable calm, the inclusive smile, or the quiet manner of the man who is now Assistant Secretary of State, and chairman of the Foreign Personnel Board—a personnel which today numbers 3650 people, ranging from ambassadors to clerks, with whom Mr. Carr is in constant and intimate touch.

If you can get past his secretaries into that office in the ornate State Department Building which was occupied by Theodore Roosevelt and by Franklin D. Roosevelt when each was in his turn Assistant Secretary of the Navy, you will find Wilbur John Carr to be the most approachable man in the world—*provided* you don't want him to talk about himself, or his great part in the development of the State Department.

As it happened, one of the first things I asked Mr. Carr, when I visited him recently in his office, was about the maintenance of the Foreign Service.

He fairly beamed—as who wouldn't in the circumstances?

For in this day of unbalanced budgets in every direction the Foreign Service is almost self-supporting.

How?

Through all sorts of consular fees, such as those for certificates attached to invoices of goods, notary services, certifying bills of health, landing certificates and fees for other statutory services.

* * *

"It will interest you to know that the official budget of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1935, shows that of estimated appropriations for that year, aggregating $3,919,806,-015.54, only .28 of 1 per cent was for the expenditures of the Department of State and all its activities. Yet this is the department of the Government devoting its entire energies to the maintenance of cordial and peaceful relations between the United States and other nations, the protection of American citizens and their interests and property in the dominion of other governments, and in clearing away, wherever possible, causes of controversy and irritation which might endanger the relations of the United States with other countries," Mr. Carr told me.

"On the other hand, nearly 15 per cent of the budget was for the support of the army and navy; over 15 per cent was for the expenses of the Veterans Administration—pensions and other results of war—while 34 per cent was for the interest on the public debt, and for debt retirement, the larger portion of which is also due to wars in which the United States has engaged," I was further informed.

In talking of the maintenance of the Foreign Service Mr. Carr carried on his analogy.

"The whole cost of it for the fiscal year of 1935 will be less than that of the battleship Arkansas, built in 1912, and but little more than a third of the cost of the battleship West Virginia, built in 1923. The aggregate appropriations made for the Department of State and all its activities in behalf of peace among nations during the last 15 years have in no year exceeded a little more than two-thirds of the cost of any one of the newer battleships," he concluded his amazing report.

And what of the personality of this man, who, more than all others put together, is responsible for the efficiency of that branch of American foreign affairs which keeps us in cordial relationship with the rest of the world?

Well, I should say it is the mirror of those qualities which have won for him the full confidence, the unqualified respect and genuine affection of the Consular Service and Congress alike.

Such Secretaries of State as John W. Foster, Walter Q. Gresham, Richard Olney, John Sherman, William R. Day, John Hay, Elihu Root, Robert Bacon, Philander C. Knox, William Jennings Bryan, Robert Lansing, Bainbridge Colby, Charles Evans Hughes, Frank B. Kellogg, Henry L. Stimson and Cordell Hull have referred to him as an able lieutenant; a fine executive; a wise counselor; a faithful and effective public servant.

The entire Foreign Service mentions his name lovingly as a synonym for justice, patience and understanding.

In appearance Mr. Carr is compact of figure, has a high intellectual forehead, light hair, a stubby little mustache, blue eyes that never waver, and

(Continued on page 15)

Courtesy, W. Atlee Burpee Co.
GOLDEN YELLOW COSMOS
Found in Fiji by a Women Traveler.

Courtesy, Peter Henderson & Co.
THE SPOON CHRYSANTHEMUM
A Novelty Developed From Seeds From Japan.

Courtesy, W. Atlee Burpee Co.
DOUBLE NASTURTIUM
Developed by Very Special Care.

In Search of Seeds

Adventure and Romance Attend the Business of Finding and Developing Rare and Lovely Flowers, With the Pursuit Often Leading to Far Parts of the World and Costing Large Sums

By Marjorie Shuler

FIVE HUNDRED MILES UP the Amazon River in a little jungle town I met my first plant-hunter. No, not head-hunter, plant-hunter! Five hundred miles farther in the interior in a small city I had spent two nights in a room next to one occupied by a snake-hunter and a number of his trophies. Now, due to fog, I was to spend this night in a still smaller city where part of the inhabitants live, cook, eat, and sleep in small dugouts drawn up along the shore. My hammock had been swung in a room of the hotel, which chanced as well to be the loft floor of the general store. Suddenly the plant-hunter appeared. Fresh from the jungle, he had acquired considerable lore about the technique of sleeping in hammocks, all of which he generously imparted to the two airplane pilots, the radio operator, and the passenger. And, with a few handfuls of grass seed, he gave us a glimpse of the romance and mystery and adventure and buried treasure in the seed business.

The other day I met another plant-hunter and heard more of the underlying romance of his trade. The environment was very different this time. Instead of the unpainted wood of the jungle there was a metropolitan steel building. The tropical rain had been exchanged for sharp cold against which the steam pipes clanked loudly. The elevated and subway rushed by a scant half block away. The telephone rang from time to time. A few steps and we could have bought ice cream soda, imitation pearl earrings, radio sets, or any other product of modern civilization without which the little jungle town was getting along so happily.

* * *

This plant-hunter was rejoicing in a flower which had been brought to his door, so to speak. Peter Henderson, grandson of that Peter Henderson who founded one of the oldest seedhouses in the United States, was making up the eighty-eighth catalogue of the house, just as sons and grandsons of other founders in the trade were busy with theirs, for the seed business is pretty largely a father-to-son holding and men who enter it are apt to stay there. Mr. Henderson studied one of the new color plates in the catalogue with a smile. Then he explained. Three years ago he had received a consignment of chrysanthemums from his own people in Japan. The seeds came through in the ordinary way. They were planted as usual. And then, when they matured, there appeared some blossoms which no one could identify. Horticultural books were studied in vain. Other seed men were consulted and shook their heads. A new flower had been discovered. The Henderson experts went to work at it and now the result is the "spoon chrysanthemum," whose well-separated petals look exactly like long-handled spoons.

A plant-hunter whose latest discovery has taken him far afield is David Burpee of Baltimore, who did a round-the-world chase of the sun in order to present the first double nasturtium in colors. The tiny shriveled pod looks no different from those dropped by wild plants all over the fields of Peru, where summer is now coming to an end, or from those dropped by wild plants in Mexico. Peru and Mexico are the native homes of the nasturtium. Spanish conquistadores took the seeds back to Spain and there in time the double nasturtium put in its appearance, known as a "mule" because it does not set seed but must be grown from cuttings.

* * *

Whether the nasturtiums which have flaunted themselves over the white picket fences of New England cottages, since the days of the colony, came from Spain or from the South, no one seems to be sure, but the flower always has been popular in the United States, so much so that its varieties filled 18 pages of a seed catalogue 20 years ago.

The announcement in 1931 by John C. Bodger of the "double golden gleam," a double yellow nasturtium growing from seed, caused a tremendous sensation among flower growers. Mr. Burpee, whose family already has two plant-hunters, his father, W. Atlee Burpee, and his father's cousin, Luther Burbank, ordered his superintendent in California to make as many crosses as possible of the yellow double seed with known varieties in color of the single blossoms. It takes three years to "fix a mutation" and Mr. Burpee hoped that by 1934 he might have the double nasturtium established in colors. But he did not go to the coast in 1932 and when he went to California in 1933 just three weeks before the seed was due to set, he found that still no crosses had been made.

Mr. Burpee looked at the fields of double yellow blossoms and he gave an order. Before the seed set 50,000 crosses were to be made. About 300 Japanese women, deft workers, were put into the field and for three weeks those women crawled from plant to plant pollenizing the yellow double blossoms from the single ones in varied colors and then with scissors neatly clipping off the petals. There was no time to cover the blossoms from the bees so the workers took advantage of the known aversion of bees for flowers without petals. They did not succeed in making 50,000 crosses but they did get 40,000, with an average of three seeds to a flower.

The 120,000 seeds were wrapped and sent by airplane to Philadelphia where they were planted again, blooming in December. This was the second generation of the new flower. But Mr. Burpee now faced predictions that it would be an unusually severe winter in North America. He set himself to "beat the seasons" and he divided his seed. Two pounds went to Buenos Aires by plane at a cost of $49. Two more pounds went by airplane to the Pacific Coast and by fast packet to Australia. The remainder was planted in Puerto Rico, in southern California, in Florida, and in the greenhouses in Philadelphia. The third generation, therefore, was growing in six different parts of the world. The new flowers cost more than $10,000 but they took prizes at all of the shows in which they were entered, Boston, Philadelphia, Miami, Baltimore, New York City, Rochester, Covent Garden in London, Copenhagen and Holland.

About 200 plants in bud were taken to England with as much ceremony about the sailing as though a young prince were about to set forth from one country to the other.

These were climbing nasturtiums. But this year the dwarf size has been developed, suitable for small gardens.

The nasturtium last summer had to divide interest with another novelty, the yellow cosmos which blooms 90 days after planting. A West Virginia woman on a world cruise stopped in the Fiji Islands. A member of English royalty happened to be coming and the hotel was lavishly decorated for a ball in his honor. The woman looked at the cloth-of-gold effect on the walls lined with fluttering yellow petals and she asked where the flowers came from.

* * *

The hotel manager said, "Oh, just from the fields and the hills near here."

The woman exacted a promise that he would send her some of the seeds. The manager kept the promise. The woman planted the seeds in West Virginia to see if they would grow in the changed temperature. And the seed which accrued she sent to Mr. Burpee.

Two other plants are making their bow. Stumpp & Walter are bringing out a new pink salvia which was an accidental discovery on the estate of Mrs. Harold I. Pratt at Glen Cove, L. I. In the middle of a bed of scarlet salvia the pink blossom grew. It was separated, cared for, and now is being presented to the market.

Max Schling is announcing the Golden Flower of the Incas, Tithonia Speciosa, which brings the romance of four centuries into the garden. It is said that in 1531 when Pizzaro led his band of adventurers into Peru that the friendly natives met him with flowers among which Tithonias were conspicuous by their resemblance to that gold which the Spaniards were so eager to obtain. Later the plant was lost to view and after two centuries was found again in Mexico. It is an annual of rapid growth reaching 10 feet in height and branching out to three or four feet in diameter. Its blossoms appear in the fall and are orange-scarlet resembling single zinnias, while its large leaves are fig-like in character.

Seeds themselves may run into real money. Some of the rare plants are costly, but even a new variety of an ordinary flower, like the double nasturtium, sells for as high as 10 cents a pod, while the ordinary petunia seed is so small that it is worth five times its weight in gold and in some houses the men who package it are required to change their clothes before they leave, just as diggers in diamond mines have to do.

The ways and characteristics of seeds are fascinating. Canna seed is extremely hard and the blossoms used to be called "cannons" because it is believed that the seed was used by the Arabians as projectiles. Sweet peas, too, are hard. So much so that special thrashing machinery has to be used as the seed would break the ordinary wheat machinery. The dandelion which will be spreading its brilliant gold over many lawns and fields in the United States within the next few months, has a seed with a parachute which the wind can carry many miles. The seed is barbed like an arrow and once it enters the soil cannot come out, but every movement drives it farther into the soil.

The sale of flower seeds by one wholesaler has increased 40 per cent since 1921. In the old days the orders which came in from gardeners as well as farmers were mainly for vegetables, so that one house used to give away a packet of flower seeds with each bundle, sending along a little note which read, "Plant these pretty flowers in your vegetable garden."

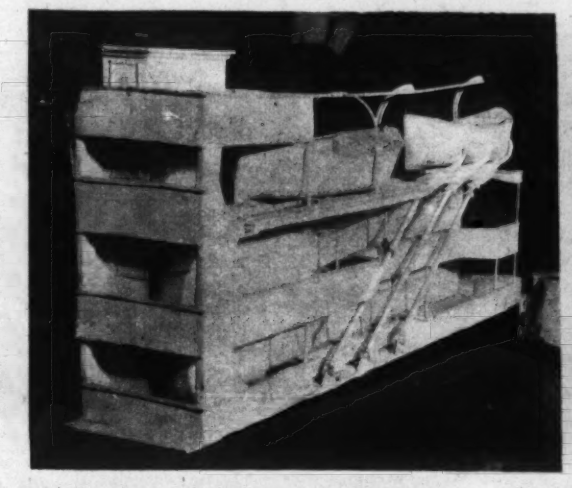
Now the marketing of vegetables has brought food to the door so cheaply and easily that buyers send in for more

(Continued on page 15)

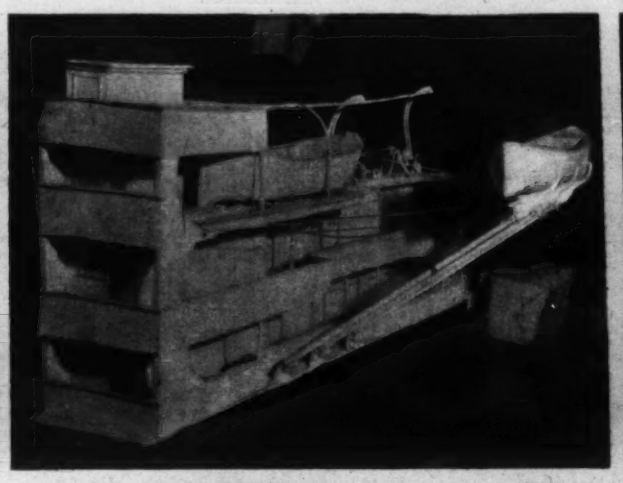
Dominion Over the Sea

Recent Ship Disasters Prove Again the Inadequacy of Safety Devices, but a New Means of Launching Better Boats Should End Toll If Public Will Demand Proper Action

By Harlan Trott

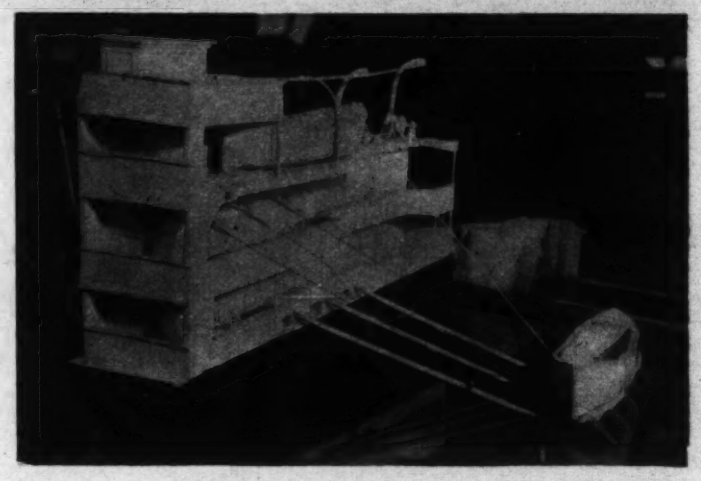


"STAND BY TO LAUNCH LIFEBOAT!"



"LOWER AWAY!"

"SLACK OFF!"



"LET GO!"

MODEL OF SAFETY

The Pease Lifeboat, Launched in a Single Movement—Out, Forward, Down—Is Unencumbered by Present Methods.

HUMAN THINKING IS AWAKENING from the superstitious spell that attributes tragic happenings to fate or acts of God. The tendency to regard recurring calamities as the price of progress rather than of needless neglect no longer goes unchallenged.

Three times within the last four months, sudden disaster has overwhelmed ships in the New York-Havana passenger trade. In September, 1934, the Ward Line steamer Morro Castle was destroyed by fire and beached on the New Jersey shore with the loss of 125 persons, mostly passengers. Early this year their Havana was lost by stranding on a reef near the Bahamas. Then, within a fortnight, the steamer Mohawk, chartered to replace the abandoned Havana, sank in a collision with the loss of nearly 50 persons.

Startled out of its aimless reaction to the tragedy of the Morro Castle, humanity is groping for an explanation of these recurrent disasters. Public opinion is thoroughly aroused. This is the most hopeful sign appearing in the wake of the Ward Line calamities. No superficial investigation by government authorities, no abject reference to "bad breaks," no inane belief in a "jinx" or fate, will satisfy public opinion now that sincere, intelligent attention has been focused upon basic problems uncovered by these disasters.

It is hard to believe that the problem of safety at sea has taxed human ingenuity to the limit. It is *not* hard to believe that recurring signs of insufficient safety are due to human neglect.

This is a bold indictment of the human equation—of the disinclination of responsible persons to deal honestly, efficiently, completely with the question of sea safety from the standpoint of cause and effect.

If the reader thinks this is overstating the problem let him consider the sum of the testimony offered by three representative marine authorities:

Capt. Felix Reisenberg, author, arctic explorer, former master of the New York State nautical schoolship Newport:

> **The handling of lifeboats has not improved much since the days of the Spanish Armada.**

William McFee, author, licensed chief engineer in the British merchant service:

> **No lifeboat even approaches the theoretical ideal of safety.**

Admiral William S. Sims, wartime commander of American naval forces overseas:

> **If any present-day passenger ship sinks, or has to be hurriedly abandoned at sea, many of her passengers must die; in very heavy weather, few can be saved.**

In April, 1912, the White Star Line steamer Titanic, bound for New York on her maiden passage, collided with an iceberg off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland and sank with the loss of 1500 persons. The Titanic was the last word in seagoing luxury, speed and seeming invulnerability. She had a huge ballroom where her people could dance; a swimming pool, gymnasium and spacious decks where they could frolic. But for lack of sufficient life-saving equipment 1500 persons were obliged to stand by helplessly while the sea closed over them.

In May, 1914, the Canadian Pacific Line's steamer Empress of Ireland collided with a Danish tramp in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and sank. More than 1000 persons found no means at hand for saving themselves.

In May the year following, the Cunard Line steamer Lusitania, eastbound in the Atlantic, was torpedoed off Old Head of Kinsale on the Irish coast with the loss of nearly 1200 persons.

The willful destruction of the Lusitania invoked a storm of indignation against the Imperial German Government for its war code. But wrathful millions gave little heed to the reason for its fatal effect.

Given 15 minutes to abandon ship in moderate weather, more than 1000 of the Lusitania's people found no means of safety at hand.

In November, 1928, the Lamport & Holt Line steamer Vestris, bound from New York for Barbados and South America, foundered in a storm off Cape Hatteras with the loss of 110 persons, mostly passengers. No satisfactory public explanation of the cause of the sinking or its fatal effect has ever been given.

The Titanic disaster led almost immediately to establishment of a stout safeguard for the first line of defense in sea safety. That is the International Ice Patrol, ably maintained by the United States Coast Guard. Since that time not a life has been lost due to collision with ice along that busy North Atlantic passenger trade route.

At the London conference on sea safety in 1929, the year following the Vestris tragedy, it was formally agreed that passenger ships should carry lifeboats for all. Sixteen years after the sinking of the Titanic, and after subsequent wholesale sea disasters, emissaries of organized public opinion finally had acknowledged need for sufficient life-saving facilities!

> **The second line of safety at sea today is no stronger than the flimsy tiers of lifeboats and rafts stowed atop the towering superstructure of the modern ship; menaced by fire; reduced to half their availability by the inevitable listing of a sinking ship; subject to blundering management by undisciplined people, to pounding seas, to the uncertain mechanical fitness of clumsy launching gear.**

About 25 years ago, F. Forrest Pease, mate of a four-masted schooner hailing out of Portland, Maine, paced the weather side of the quarterdeck in lonely night watches and thought long and hard on the subject of safer lifeboats. Launching lifeboats, he reasoned, requires three motions—out and down and forward. He reduced the problem to a matter of motion. He decided that to launch boats quickly and safely, these motions should be synchronized.

Recently, Mr. Pease, now a consulting engineer, built a practical working model of his lifeboat device. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology lent its laboratory facilities. Specialists in marine engineering and naval construction have scrutinized the model without finding a flaw to shake the increasing conviction that it is the answer to many of the fundamental problems of the lifeboat question.

Three metal booms support a cradle upon which the lifeboat rests. Boat and gear are stowed inboard flush with the side of the ship, preferably near the base of the superstructure. A small auxiliary winch engine operates the launching gear. But it also can be worked by hand. The launching motion, as the accompanying illustrations show, is a synchronization of the three essential movements—out, down, forward.

The scale model gives a convincing performance. While stirred-up water in the Institute's experimental tank simulates heavy seas, the Pease launching gear, operating in a model of the liner George Washington, swings the lifeboat into the water. The list of the ship does not interfere with the movement. The boat reaches the water with clearance from the ship's side equal to the length of the extended booms. The boat is not secured to the cradle. Simply submerging the ends of the booms enables the boat to float clear.

"Every ship a lifeboat," were catchwords emanating from the London sea safety conference. "Every lifeboat a ship," is the likely evolution, because Mr. Pease's three-dimensional launching device would handle large, decked-over, motorized boats, equipped with wireless and able to ride the roughest sea. One or two such boats on either side would accommodate an entire ship's company.

Even assuming that Forrest Pease's three-dimensional device for lifeboat launching would best meet the abandon-ship need, the problem is still far from solved.

Will owners, cutting every conceivable corner for economy in ship design, hasten to adopt the idea of their own volition? Will shipbuilders, influenced by demands of owners who stake their bid for business on the advertising appeal of luxuries rather than lifeboats? Will the federal steamboat inspection service, which lacks both authority and funds for experiments and development of improved mechanical safeguards? Will a Congress that, for reasons unexplained, has permitted a five-year layer of dust to gather upon the London sea safety code awaiting only formal ratification of the principle of life-saving equipment for all?

Failure of these agencies to recognize the lack of human safeguards evidenced in repeated disasters dispels hope for their voluntary consideration of any and all new mechanical designs for better life-saving equipment.

> **Human apathy, sea safety's public enemy number one, still lurks in the wake of ocean shipping. It sits at the councils of tight-fisted, fiercely-competitive ship owners. It blames government steamboat inspectors whose judgment and knowledge is shackled by outdated shipping laws. It stifles the protest of poorly-paid, overworked seamen against the utter hopelessness of saving imperiled people at sea under present conditions.**
>
> **The solution lies in the power of public opinion to assert its demand for safety at sea in a clear, convincing way. It is within the means of every person to help in hastening these much-needed steps by intelligent thinking and determined action; to urge upon the Government a definite approach to the problem, a competent consideration of every feasible invention, and speedy adoption of laws to effect and enforce whatever improvements in mechanics and personnel are deemed necessary.**
>
> **Congress is the servant of public opinion. Congress can and will act—with the encouragement and support of the people.**

Intelligent thinking can break the spell of superstition which binds humanity to the wrong belief that the tragic effects of its own neglect are works of fate or acts of God.

The World Did Not Forget

Ever Humble, Abraham Lincoln Never Could Have Foreseen the Continuing Love and Devotion That His Gentleness and Justice Were to Win From People Everywhere

By Delano Reed

With words that perpetuate, in ways that extol, people again commemorate the achievements that clothed Abraham Lincoln with enduring greatness.

No longer do succeeding generations of Americans alone marvel at what manner of man was he who emerged from the Kentucky wilderness to lead his countrymen out of a wilderness of human slavery and human strife. The extent to which other nations join in tribute on his 126th anniversary, Feb. 12, attests the heroic stature which time attaches to the life of Lincoln.

Humility is an outward sign of greatness. As a young lawyer, first announcing his candidacy for public office, he introduced himself to the electorate as "humble Abraham Lincoln." In his address at the dedication of the soldiers' cemetery in Gettysburg, he said: "The world will little note nor long remember what we say here. . . ."

But the world did not forget. In the 70 years that have elapsed since Lincoln's passing, biographers and historians have amassed in Lincoln legends and Lincoln lore certainly one of the largest collections of writings relating to any man since Biblical times. The written and spoken words of Lincoln already published surpass the number contained in the Bible, including the Apocrypha, or in the works of Shakespeare.

The library and museum of the Lincoln National Life Foundation in Fort Wayne, Ind., is the most extensive individual source of Lincolniana. The foundation, sponsored by the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, includes the collections of 10 outstanding authorities. Among them are the Griffith library, which specialized in periodicals, mounting into tons; the Hall collection, containing Brady's famous Lincoln photograph; Dickey's, containing about 3000 portraits, lithographs, paintings, etchings, steel engravings and photographs; F. B. Mead's metallic Lincolniana — badges, medals, coins, plaques and the original bronzes by Pickett and Volk, and the Warren collection representing 10 years of research by Dr. Louis A. Warren, director of the foundation. Dr. Warren is an authority on Lincoln's youth, and probably the only person whose profession is to study the life of Lincoln.

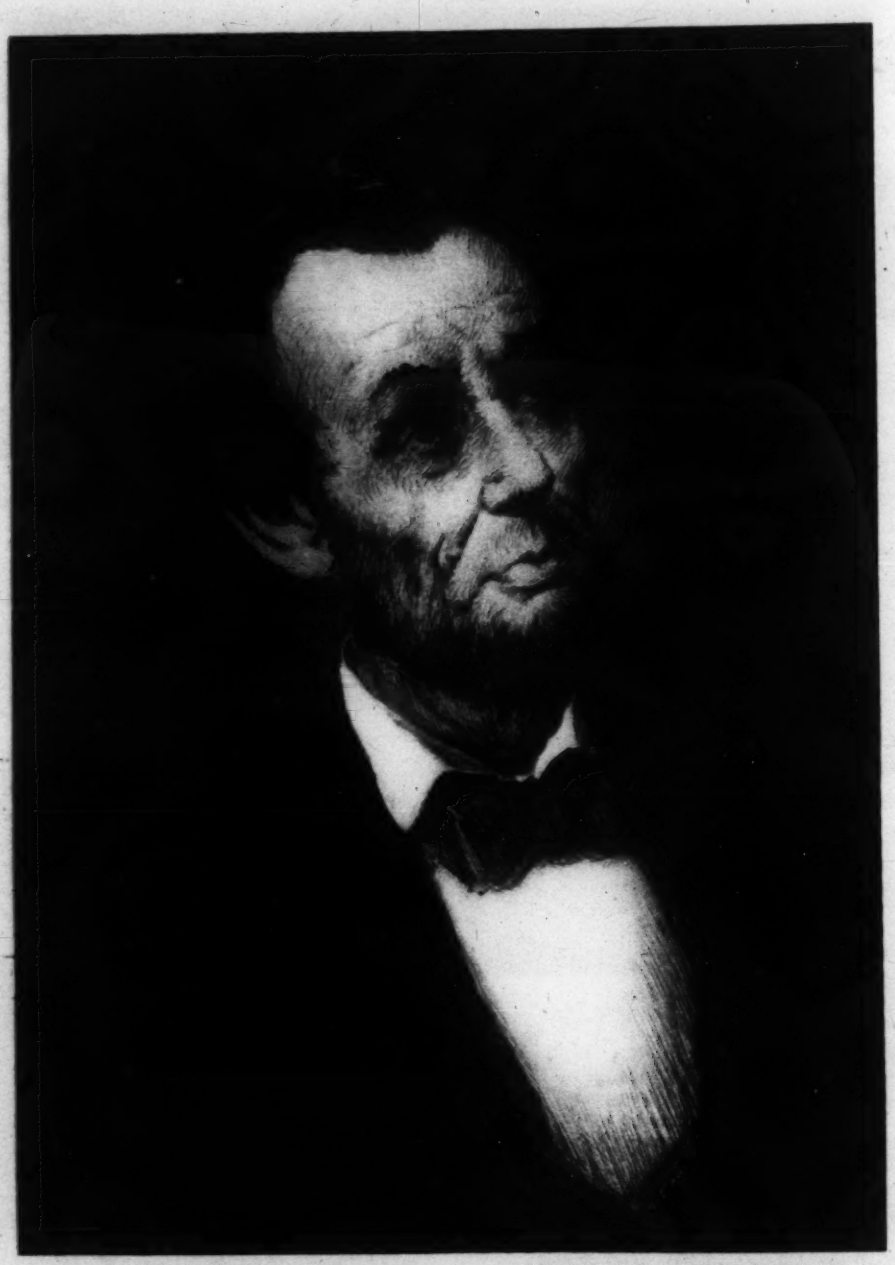
The foundation's public exhibit contains about 4000 books and pamphlets in which Lincoln is the dominating theme, a collateral library of 2000 volumes of Lincoln data, 300 Lincoln books in foreign languages and many printed in Braille.

Collections are still growing. Last year Gabriel Wells, rare book collector, acquired 2500 items collected by William H. Herndon, Lincoln's Springfield law partner.

The University of Chicago became one of the major Lincoln centers in 1934 by adding three important collections, Dr. William E. Barton's, the Oldroyd, and the Hannah which includes an extract of the "House Divided" speech in the President's handwriting.

Near Aalborg, Denmark, 40,000 persons including King Christian, joined last summer in dedicating a Lincoln Log Cabin in Rebild Park. It portrays to the Danes a rugged phase of the American frontier on which many of their pioneering ancestors helped to break the virgin earth and stack the split-rail fences, back in the days when men were just beginning to see in the golden sunset beyond the rolling rim of the prairies a symbol of America's manifest destiny.

There are many outstanding Lincoln biographies. But the perfect one has yet to be written. Some of the better works are among the most incomplete. Carl Sandburg's is a classic spun of a homely fiber. We amble through the prairie years up to Lincoln's election to the Presidency, to the leave-taking of his Springfield neighbors. We turn the page that leads to Washington, but there is no more.



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"GUIDANCE," AN ETCHING BY DWIGHT C. STURGES

Mr. Sturges from youth has had a deep love for Lincoln. He has drawn and etched pictures of him many times, but always regretted that most pictures of the Emancipator were marked by the sadness that was Lincoln's during the Civil War. This is how Mr. Sturges explains the concept back of the portrait he calls "Guidance":

"Throughout those trying days when the young manhood of his land was engaged in deadly conflict; beset on all sides with hatred, hostility and even contempt; bickerings and jealousies in his Cabinet, and domestic discord in his own home; the eyes of this great, lonely soul were raised, seeking from above the sustaining strength to guide and carry him through the crisis, that the Union might be preserved."

The most scholarly Lincoln biography is Albert J. Beveridge's. It is a prodigious portrait, faithful and honest. But the author laid down his pen before its chapters had progressed to the elections of 1860. Senator Beveridge's passing halted what promised to be the finest "life" up to this time.

The statesman had given to this monumental undertaking the same literary treatment and human touches that marked his John Marshall. He had concluded years of research. His notes were at hand. Eventually someone may carry on where Beveridge ceased.

But the presses are still turning. And the new Lincoln biographies are improving. The sanity of time and distance is winnowing the myths from the facts. No longer does the improving likeness of Lincoln grow at the expense of contemporaries in the drama of his time. Gazing out of a welter of musty manuscripts, Senator Beveridge once remarked that the more he studied the life of Lincoln the greater became his opinion of Stephen A. Douglas.

BRONZE HAND OF LINCOLN

Cast at Springfield, Illinois, on the Day Lincoln Was Officially Notified of His Nomination as Republican Candidate for President.

The wave of words has not ended. First of two known untapped sources is Robert Todd Lincoln's personal papers of his father. In bequeathing these to the Library of Congress, the donor stipulated that the collection should not be opened for 20 years after his passing. July 26, 1946, will be a big day for Lincoln admirers.

William Herndon's lifetime collection of letters, memoranda and court documents of his Springfield partner, later acquired by Jesse Weik, will one day swell the printed flood.

Not alone in the realm of letters does the Lincoln legend unleash with surging ecstacy the impulse that inspires creative art. Many of the great artists of the last half century have felt this irresistible Lincoln appeal. From the purely creative standpoint, few etchers have surpassed Dwight C. Sturges's many Lincolns.

Something of the feeling that Edwin Markham describes in poetry as "that tender, tragic, ever-changing face . . ." Mr. Sturges interprets with a devoutly understanding hand. Lincoln the rail-splitter, the story-teller; and—here published for the first time—Lincoln as a spiritually led, and as a truly humble leader—these are the intimate moods that Mr. Sturges's love for Lincoln most easily inspires and best portrays.

With the concept of Lincoln lighting his consciousness, the sculptor stands with mallet and chisel before the marble block. What will the image be? The result appears in many places and in many lands—in scattered communities from Boston to San Francisco, in England and throughout Europe.

There is something especially significant about London's Lincoln memorial. Not only because it stands within the shadow of the Abbey at Westminster midst memorials of Britain's departed kings, but because it was erected to commemorate a century of peace between the two great English-speaking peoples.

As one might term the Lincoln National Life Foundation the capitol of Lincoln lore, so might the memorial in Washington be called the capitol of all Lincoln shrines, including even the many replicas of cabins and communities associated with his career.

The dominant subject in this magnificent $3,000,000 memorial is the seated figure of Lincoln carved in heroic dimensions. Daniel Chester French was the author of this sublime conception. It is an artistic triumph for the sculptor whose creative genius—rooted like Lincoln's greatness in simple things—first appeared in the bullfrog he fashioned from a turnip.

The statue faces to the east where the white spire of the Washington Monument is mirrored on the Lincoln reflection pool. Carved on the wall above the head of the statue are these words: "In this temple as in the hearts of the people for whom he saved the Union the memory of Abraham Lincoln is enshrined forever." Even today there are men who can gaze upon that steadfast countenance which French has wrought of stone, and declare, "Yes, that is the man *I heard* at Gettysburg."

The words and works of Abraham Lincoln live on. Books and portraits and lifeless bronze are only mediums that commemorate, and signs that reveal the things unseen to mortal sense. These are the tokens that swell humanity's triumphant protest to Lincoln's prophecy — echoing from Gettysburg across a span of more than 70 years— "The world will little note nor long remember what we say here. . . ."

The world did not forget.

Education That Educates

Spencer's Definition of It as Preparation for "Complete Living," if Truly Applied in the Schools, Would Almost Automatically Rid Classrooms of Militarism and Hate-Filled Histories

By An Old Soldier

WATCHING A PARADE of high school cadets recently, trim in their olive drab uniforms, marching in step down the echoing street to the blare of bugles and the thunder of drums I thought of Herbert Spencer, the English philosopher, and that inspired sentence of his that so beautifully sums up the whole of the meaning of true education.

Said Spencer, "To prepare us for complete living is the function which education has to discharge."

"To prepare us for complete living." The phrase beat through my head to the throbbing tempo of the drums. Yet these boys were even at that moment carrying out a function of what was considered education. I could not help but wonder, as I watched these men of tomorrow, just what angle of complete living they were absorbing as they marched!

I hasten to disclaim any intention of attacking what may be looked upon as a program of preparedness. I am trying to see beyond the parade, to penetrate more deeply into the part played in the whole scheme of education by such component branches of the system.

For, as an old soldier, I too was educated in youth in such a system, a system that instilled in me my duty as a man to stand ready to go forth and battle against other men when my country called me.

That education led directly to a real marching forth. I stepped forth in step with millions of others. I marched into the arena where waited the men whom I was to attempt to kill. I marched up into the sodden shell-swept horror of trenches. With me upon occasions marched hundreds who came back only in scores.

One by one, I saw the companions with whom I had marched disappear, their resting places marked by the stark white crosses. Inevitably I was led to the realization that our faulty educational system must bear part of the blame.

Pondering on the subject I turned once more to Spencer. "To prepare us for complete living is the function which education must discharge."

In that process of reasoning I began to differentiate between education and mere educational systems, of systems which would, for instance, uphold military training as a part of the educational program. For all the thinking behind such a philosophy of training is based upon the contention that certain practical facts cannot be ignored. Some of the contentions advanced are plausible enough. One of them is that we have not yet reached the ideal state where men may lay down their weapons and meet as brothers, that certain human traits such as distrust, fear and greed exist and must be reckoned with. Upon such purely negative premises educational systems sometimes are built.

Admitting all this, I ask myself, what then must we do about it?

If education is the process that fits us for more complete living, how should it be applied to the problems of removing the existing causes of the outbursts of passion that we have designated as wars?

Surely, if education is to fit us for more complete living it should be so directed that these major irritants would be removed. Merely to preach pacifism is not enough. One may be a pacifist, for instance, and still be practical enough to admit that in our present state of civilization, or, rather, our effort to reach civilization, certain temporary obstacles must be faced. These obstacles are not inherent parts of our lives, but rather are handicaps to a more complete living. Once this is recognized the task of our educational system becomes plain.

Such a task would naturally be one of removing the obstacles to a more complete living, which is, after all, only a fuller realization of the fundamental facts of life, that happiness, prosperity and peace are actually within our reach and only our false concepts of our brother men, and therefore ourselves, bar us from this understanding and a realization of it.

Education, therefore, from kindergarten to the highest graduate school, should be directed with this one idea in mind: To help the student to realize a more complete living.

I marched, not because I wanted to kill anyone, not because I had a quarrel with any man. Left alone I would not have started out to fight with men I did not know and had never seen. I marched, when all is said and done, because my education had been faulty. I utter no recriminations against my educators. They did their duty as they saw it. They, like myself, suffered from a lack of understanding of what constitutes education. They had not the vision that prompted Herbert Spencer to pen those immortal lines.

Today the world is torn by dissensions, by upheavals, political and economic. Governments change overnight, new deals and experiments are set in motion. Men turn in anger on old systems and shake them from their foundations, and set up such others as they have been educated to believe will work better.

Feudalism, narrow nationalism, race hatred, all have left their terrible scars on the face of the world. And, seeing these scars, men turn from them in anger and attempt to set up other systems to take the place of the old. But in reality they change little.

Communism, Socialism, all the other *isms* stalk across the stage left bare and shattered by the explosion of the World War. But, when they have been installed, we see, not a removal of the evils, but merely a fresh alignment. In the place of racial and national prejudices, we see new and equally erroneous class hatreds and animosities.

Again we must turn to education to find the answer to this latest move. Because some men found the system of education taught them false they built a new one of their own, with a new set of projectiles to hurl at those whom they hated and saw as their oppressors.

Yet this is not education. For I reiterate Spencer's statement, because it is the truest one I have heard. "To prepare us for complete living." Can we know a complete living as long as any hatred, distrust or malice sways our attitude toward any of our fellow beings? The answer is obvious.

What then is true education? Is it merely the training of youth in certain lines, to fit them for trades, professions or lines of endeavor? Fundamentally, this is not education. This is merely a glorified manual training, a system of technical and mental drill. None of it has much to do with education in its fuller and more complete sense.

Education, to fit us for more complete living, should, and must if we are to press forward, take into account certain moral and ethical truths. When it teaches any philosophy of distrust or malice it ceases to be education.

Idealistic? Not at all. Impossible? Far from it. For when we face the truth of Spencer's statement, the whole problem becomes an individual one. For this true education, deep and powerful, pushing us on progressively, is an individual process.

Our educational system is a reflection of our individual grasp of what constitutes education, just as our governmental systems reflect our grasp of self-government. The chanted songs of the school children in the brick high school on the corner are directly and positively an echo of the thinking of the men who pass that school on their way to work.

With this realization, our task becomes much more simple than might be supposed, simple because it is deep and fundamental. We have no reason to rise up and demand a change in our educational system. We need not make out petitions demanding the end of military training in our schools.

The answer is for everyone to read. It is there in that greatest of documents, "The Sermon on the Mount." It is there for us to read in every deep and penetrating utterance of the great ones down through the ages. When we as individuals see and understand this there will be no need to take drastic steps to change our educational systems, they will have changed with our thinking. Then we will not stand upon the curb and deplore the boyish faces lifted to a mythical horizon as they tramp to the thundering urgency of the drums. For then the uniforms and the guns will have passed with the change in our concept of education.

For the earth will no more be a collection of separated countries divided by barbed wire and inflammatory histories, but what it is at this moment, an arena wherein men, all fundamentally alike, work out their problems, the solution of which will bring peace and happiness, "a more complete living" to every man.

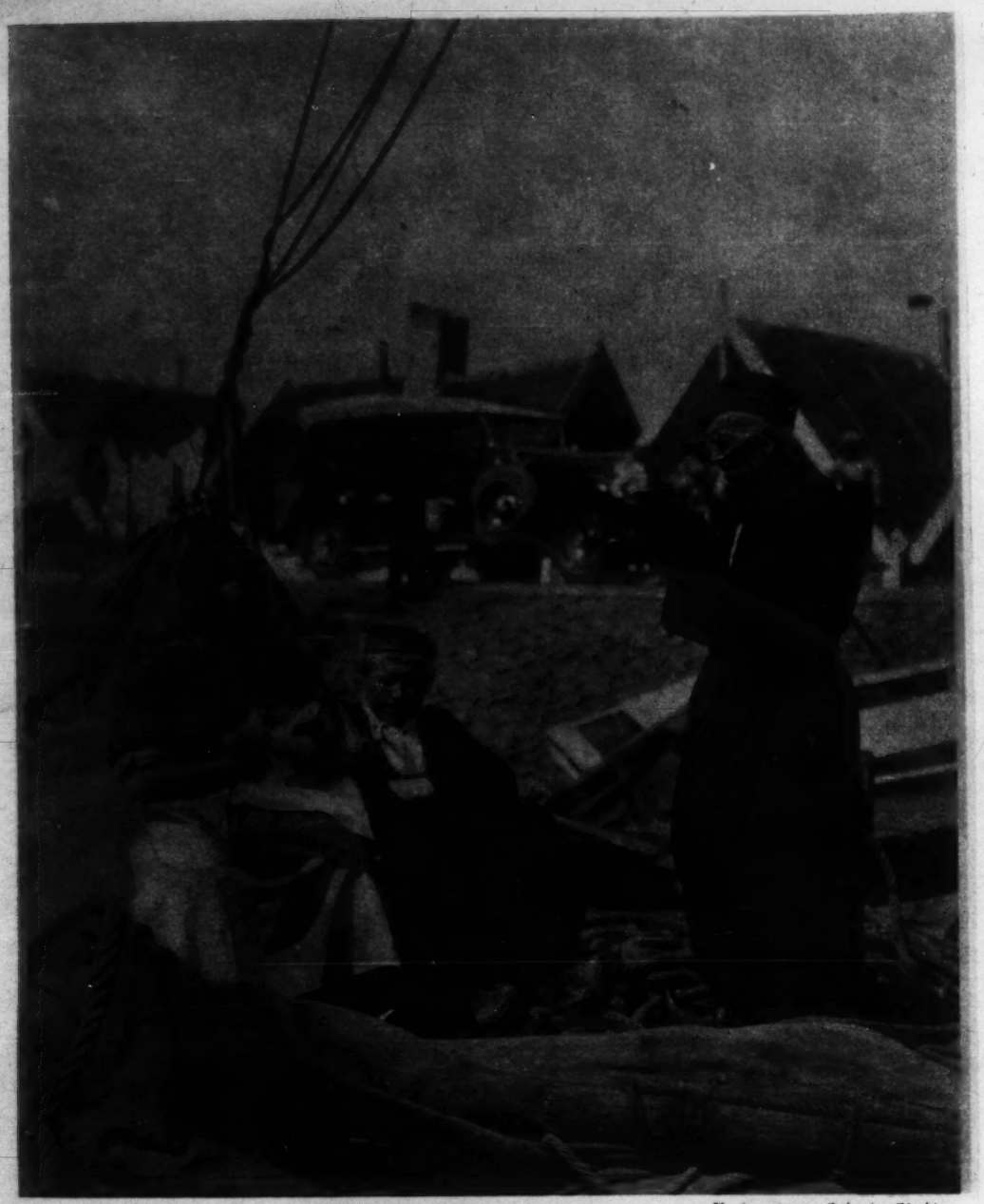
Keystone

"EDUCATION . . . FROM KINDERGARTEN TO THE HIGHEST GRADUATE SCHOOL, SHOULD BE DIRECTED WITH THIS ONE IDEA IN MIND: TO HELP THE STUDENT TO REALIZE A MORE COMPLETE LIVING"

Netherlands' Place

With Vast Eastern Possessions to Administer, a Leaders Have Acted Astutely During a Period

By Floris Cant



H. Armstrong Roberts, Photo.

VOLLENDAM INTERLUDE

A Modern Automobile in the Background Contrasts Strangely With These Rembrandtesque Figures of the Residents.

THE DUTCH PEOPLE HAVE HAD to put up a hard fight—economically speaking—to keep even a small place in the sun, seeing that this little country of 8,000,000 inhabitants, the name of which wakens thoughts of charming scenery, of windmills, tulips, cyclists, cheese, canals and baggy trousers, is more and more being shut in, as its neighbors are closing their doors on Dutch imports through tariff walls and import quotas.

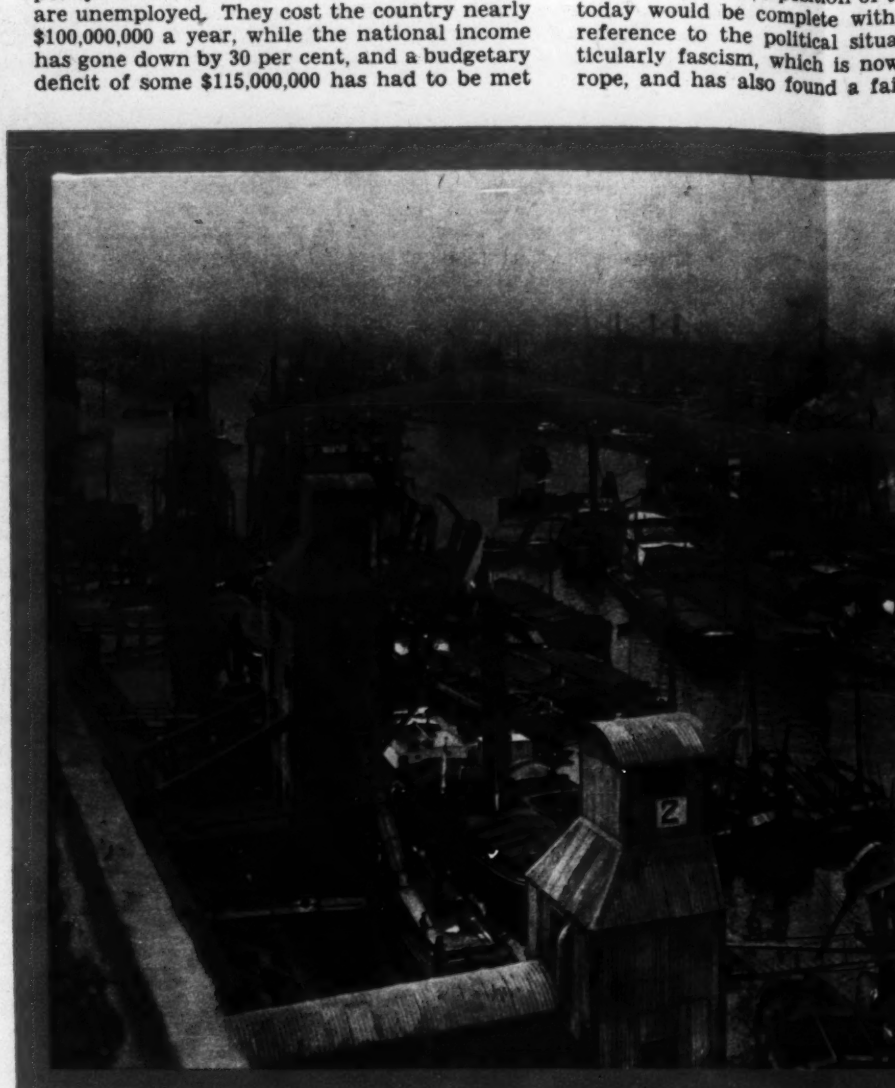
Like Great Britain, the Netherlands have by long-established tradition clung to free trade. Owing to their exceptional position on the extreme northwest of the European continent, at the mouth of the large rivers Rhine and Meuse, the Netherlands became an importing and distributing center for many overseas products. Twenty-five per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture and horticulture, and in later years another 25 per cent have found employment in a well-developed industry, while the rest of its citizens are engaged in commerce, shipping and transportation. Vast riches have flowed into the Netherlands from investments in estates and other enterprises in the Netherland Indies, which has a native population of some 60,000,000 people.

This explains how Amsterdam became one of Europe's largest financial centers, and the Netherlands a creditor nation having until recently an annual income from interest amounting to some $400,000,000. Its big business, its shipping, transportation enterprises, commercial undertakings are all directly dependent on international trade. Thus the shrinking of this trade since 1929 by 70 per cent in gold value and by 30 per cent in bulk has weighed heavily on Dutch prosperity. Now one third of Holland's laborers are unemployed. They cost the country nearly $100,000,000 a year, while the national income has gone down by 30 per cent, and a budgetary deficit of some $115,000,000 has had to be met by extra taxation and retrenchments in 1934.

Official Dutch Tourist Office, The Hague

RURAL LANDSCAPE

A Typical View in the Lush Countryside, From Which Come Milk, Cheese, Eggs, and Other Things to Eat.



THE PORT OF ROTTERDA

This Is One of the Three Principal European Continental Ports

Meanwhile, however, the Netherlands are trying to make the best of it. In 1933 imports were down by half compared with 1929, while exports were 35 per cent less. So the traditional free traders had to yield to these adverse conditions, and now the Dutch Government is trying from day to day to make trade bargains with its neighbors. Agriculture, which has been hit severely by export limitations, is being helped. Industry is being assisted by import quotas. Furthermore a general lowering of protective walls is being attempted by concluding an agreement with Belgium providing for a gradual and mutual lowering of customs duties, which, it is hoped, will ultimately lead to complete freedom of trade. From the outset, however, this agreement ran up against complications, because other and bigger countries claimed the same privileges under the most-favored-nation clause. So in the end the Dutch Government could do little more than urge upon the greater powers the need for a relaxation of their policy of economic self-sufficiency.

Still, the Netherlands are a force in Europe making for a policy of stable currencies and freer trading. Instead of allowing the florin to go off the gold standard and thus bring it down to the level of other devalued currencies and world prices, the Government has chosen to follow the much more difficult path of reducing costs and cutting salaries and wages. The result is that public credit is untouched, as was proved recently by the extraordinary success of the voluntary conversion of the 6 and 5½ per cent gold dollar loans of the Netherland Indies and of Dutch state loans totaling $600,000,000, into 4 per cent loans bearing similar interest. The Dutch banking system remains perfectly sound, whil lands Bank has amassed such of gold in its vaults that the has an 80 per cent gold coverag being burdened by treasury bill

No sketch of the position of t today would be complete with reference to the political situa ticularly fascism, which is now rope, and has also found a fai

Netherlands. There has been these fascist or national-soci of various descriptions. The fa dictator, however, is utterly Dutch mentality, and as all movements have failed to proc can in any way compare with mier, Dr. Hendrik Colijn, it is e temporary agitation will grad

Meanwhile, membership of national-socialist organizatio bidden for all state functiona is realized that the parlia has shown several deficiencie and will be remedied with dictatorship.

Dr. Hendrik Colijn's Gove loyally supported by the Dut the Chambers of Parliament their best not to impede the of the democratic system. Th based on five principal namely, the Calvinist Protes tionary) Party to which the belongs, the Christian Histo Protestant), the Roman Cath the Liberal Party and the R wing of the Liberal Party). T a working majority in the Colijn's sterling character has the whole Cabinet, which is co lent team and a true nationa

The vast colonial domain o Indies has given the Netherla spicuous place among nati otherwise be the case. During tury the Netherlands have s conception of their high cal the 60,000,000 natives under t consciousness. In Dr. Colijn's

lace in the World

nister, and Home Problems to Meet, Holland's i Period Which Has Taxed All Governments

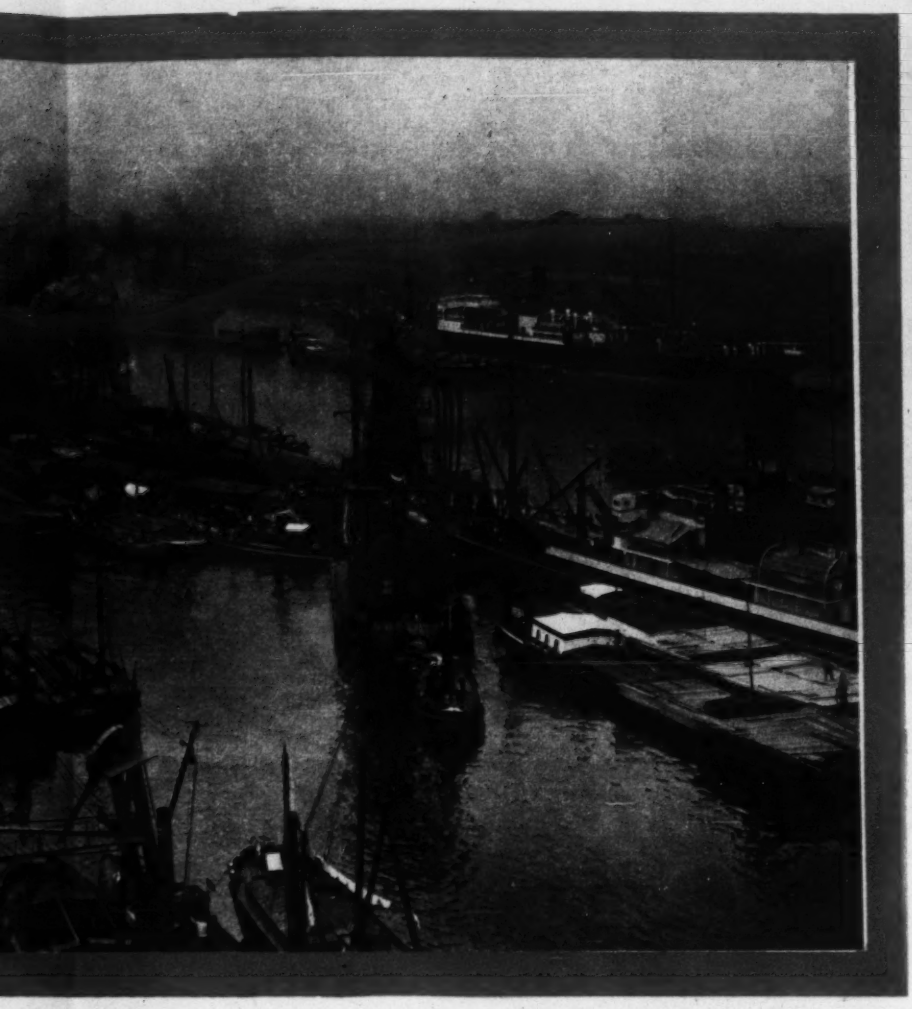
Floris Canté

y sound, while the Nether- amassed such a vast amount ults that the paper currency t gold coverage, the bank not y treasury bills.

e position of the Netherlands complete without some brief political situation, and par- which is now sweeping Eu- so found a faint echo in the

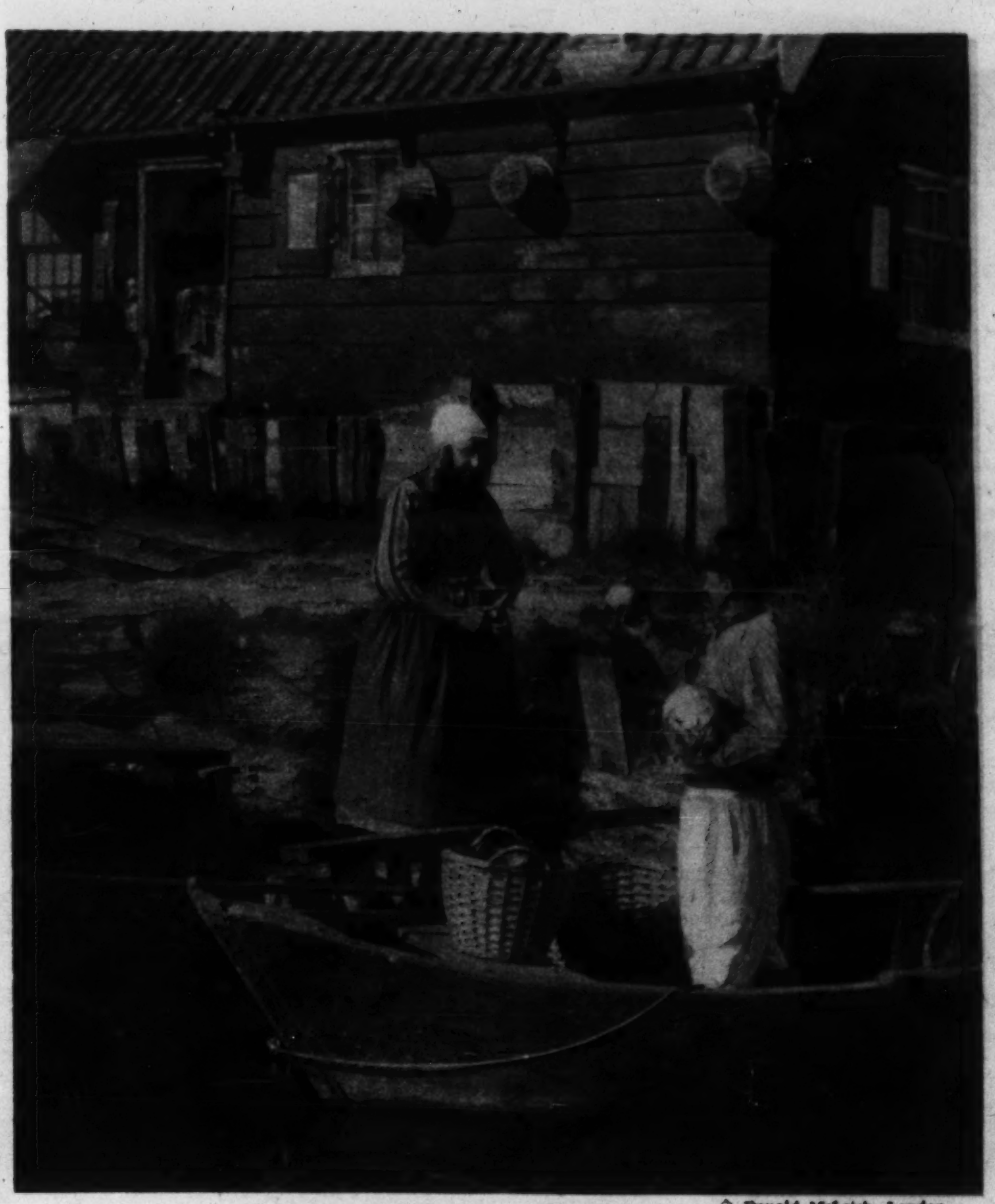
of one people over another can only be just if the subject-people are gradually developed to a higher intellectual plane, and everything is done to increase their material welfare.

Such humane treatment can only lead to gradual self-government. There may, of course, exist differences of opinion regarding methods and tempo. It is agreed, however, that native responsibility for government can only be introduced gradually, because the peoples of



T OF ROTTERDAM — Official Dutch Tourist Office, The Hague

Continental Ports, Hamburg, Antwerp, and Rotterdam.



© Donald McLeish, London

VEGETABLE MERCHANT OF MARKEN

From House to House He Floats, Displaying His Produce as He Goes

here has been some growth in national-socialist movements iptions. The fascist ideal of the ver, is utterly foreign to the y, and as all these miniature e failed to produce a leader who compare with the present Pre- ik Colijn, it is expected that this ation will gradually fade away. nembership of the fascist and st organizations has been for- tate functionaries. Moreover it at the parliamentary system eral deficiencies, but these can remedied without recourse to

Colijn's Government is being ed by the Dutch public and by of Parliament, who are doing to impede the smooth working tic system. The Government is e principal political parties, lvinist Protestant (antirevolu- to which the Premier himself hristian Historical Party (also e Roman Catholic State Party, rty and the Radicals (the left eral Party). These parties have jority in the Chambers. Dr. character has put its stamp on net, which is considered an excel- a true national government.

onial domain of the Netherland n the Netherlands a more con- among nations than would e case. During the last half cen- erlands have shown a dignified their high calling of educating natives under their rule to civic In Dr. Colijn's opinion the rule

Eastern Asia are emotional, on a low plane of intellectual development and susceptible to all kinds of impressions. But whatever the tempo, it should always be borne in mind that the Netherlands and the Netherland Indies have been linked together for three centuries and should, more especially in these troubled times, remain united.

Dealing with the economic position, Dr. Colijn recently explained that the considerable disproportion between the populations of the Netherland Indies and of the Netherlands, namely, 60,000,000 and 8,000,000, has resulted in a great difference in consumption capacity. A large part of the Netherlands products, such as butter, fruit, cheese, cannot find a market in the Indies. On the other hand, the Indies produce tropical raw materials of which only a small quantity can be marketed in the Netherlands.

Neither a customs union, nor preferential tariffs as are sometimes advocated, can reconcile these economic factors because of the existing commercial treaties, the most-favored-nation clause and other international obligations. As a result of recent negotiations, however, the Netherlands have agreed to take over the surplus maize crop of the Netherland Indies. On their part, the Indies have promised to do something for the Twenthe textile industry, while in respect of the conflicting sugar interests—beet sugar in the Netherlands and cane sugar in the Indies—a solution is being urgently sought for. Meanwhile, Holland is negotiating with France, Germany and Italy to find markets in those countries for its colonial produce. Moreover, good results are expected from other international arrangements, more especially for tea, tin and rubber.

In foreign affairs there are practically no clouds darkening the Netherlands' horizon. The Dutch people are living today in peace with their immediate neighbors, Germany and Belgium. After the World War there arose some difficulties between Holland and Belgium. These difficulties related partly to territorial questions, partly to questions of shipping traffic on the Dutch waterways. The territorial questions may be regarded as irrevocably closed. Like American soil and citizens, Dutch soil and citizens are not objects for cession or barter.

Over the shipping traffic problems, such as the projected linking of the Scheldt and the Rhine, the Netherlands and Belgium have been repeatedly negotiating, without thus far attaining a solution. Meanwhile, the Netherlands are realizing the importance of good waterways connecting the Rhine and Belgium; these connections are partly dependent on a canal, the improvement of which the Second Chamber of Parliament quite recently authorized. This improvement will undoubtedly be of benefit to shipping, especially when the general economic situation takes a turn for the better.

A. G. Van Agtmaal-Baarn

MILKMAID: NETHERLANDS STYLE

Dairying Is One of the Leading Occupations in the "Low Countries."

Just an "Intimate Looker-On"

Mme. Grouitch, Sometime Resident of West Virginia, but Long Familiar With Yugoslav Court Circles, Chats of Those "Interesting" Things and Persons in Belgrade

By Phyllis M. Lovell

"NO, I DON'T LIVE THE life of the Court. I don't direct affairs of state—or want to. I don't take any official part in diplomatic relationships. I don't—but let us sit down and talk about it."

Mme. Mabel Grouitch—wife of the Marshal of the Court of His Majesty King Peter II at Belgrade—led the way into the lounge of the London hotel and, finding a secluded corner, we settled ourselves down in two big chairs. The large room was nearly empty, which pleased her. She said it made it so much easier to talk.

"About the things you are not, and do not do?" I suggested.

"Exactly. They are so many. Things are so interesting when you are not precisely inside them—when you watch them in the capacity of a very intimate looker-on. Don't you think so?"

She did not wait for a reply. It was far too tempting to take advantage of a large empty room and a good listener—to conjure up here in London, where the cold rain dripped heavily upon the pavements, the sunshine and white dust, the cypruses and aloes, the blue sea and the bluer sky of her country of Yugoslavia.

I had expected her to talk about herself, because Madame Grouitch has a name well beloved in Yugoslavia, but that did not fall in with her ideas. She said that she had nothing very interesting to say about herself. She would much rather talk about "her country"—which is not hers really, because she was born a West Virginian and still retains a trace of that speech which marks the other side of the Atlantic, and did not throw in her lot with the Old World until, as a girl of 20 or so, she went to study archaeology in Athens and there met and married the Serbian Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. Slavko Grouitch, and traveled as a bride to Belgrade. But she has identified herself with Yugoslavia, and she can talk with as sure a knowledge as any statesman of its divided peoples—Serbs, Croats and Slovenes—and the need for bringing them together; of the difficulties and tragedies through which her country has passed; of what she calls the "new page" that is turning now in its history.

"I am serene, you see, about the present of Yugoslavia," she says, "and confident about the future, because the combination formed by the three regents is balanced and good—Prince Paul, the cousin and intimate friend and adviser of the murdered king; Dr. Radenko Stankovitch, a Serb who is qualified to carry on all the work which King Alexander started in regard to health questions and housing questions and the like; Dr. Ivo Perovitch, the former Governor of the Savska Banovina, with his fine Croatian capacities of administration. It is a well-chosen trio—especially under the leadership of Prince Paul."

"Then Prince Paul is something more than the elegant person of art and letters that people like to think of him?"

I asked the question more because I wanted to see what Madame Grouitch would say than because I did not already know the answer. She failed, however, to take fire as I had expected. She merely leaned back in her chair and smiled.

"When Prince Paul was a little boy," she said, "he lived much in Florence with his mother's family. His father was Prince Arsène Karageorgevitch, the only brother of King Peter I, and an officer in the Russian army. His mother was Princess Demidoff di San Donato—the Italian branch, you know, of the great Russian family of Demidoff. But the boy stayed when in Florence with an aunt, Princess Abimelech Lazarow, and I think that accounts for it. It accounts for his cool intellect, his Florentine gravity, his knowledge and appreciation of beautiful things—at least, I have always thought so.

Specially Made by London Press Photos, for The Christian Science Monitor
MADAME MABEL GROUITCH
West Virginia-Born Wife of the Marshal of the Court of H. M. King Peter II of Yugoslavia, Pictured Outside Her Hotel on a Visit to London.

"Prince Paul is an art connoisseur and a thinker, and, since he was not the heir to the throne, he was allowed to live his life in his own way. He was beloved in his own country and in Italy and, when he went to finish his education at an English university, was beloved there too. But then, he is charming—with the culture and steadfastness of the Serb and the love of elegance of the Croat, and the wit—

"I remember once," and she laughed, "I remember once—it was at a dinner party in London—how neatly he turned a situation with one of his *bon mots*. We had assembled at the appointed hour at a ducal residence only to discover that a second royal guest, a prince from another European country, had not arrived. Dinner could not commence without him, so we waited, and the waiting lasted for a good half hour. Finally he appeared, and 'Now,' said the hostess, placing a marked emphasis upon the word, although her hand rested on the arm of the culprit, 'Now we will go to dinner.' But the Serbian Prince was equal to the occasion. *'Comment, Madame!'* he exclaimed, raising his eyebrows in surprise, *'On dine déjà?'* The situation was saved—it was so like Prince Paul."

But the Prince is not the only celebrity in Yugoslavia. Interesting as he is, there is another personage who is more interesting still, at any rate to the general public of an interested outside world. I reminded Madame Grouitch of how the boy King, Peter, at school in England, had been wakened early one morning only a few months ago to be told he must return to his country immediately. Of how all the world had followed the journey of the little boy to Paris and from Paris south and east to Belgrade. Of how they had marked his attitude when told the manner of his father's death.

Madame nodded. "I know," she said. "I know."

"What sort of a child is he?"

But Madame is prejudiced in regard to Peter. She could not be otherwise, she says, since she has known him ever since he was born and was on intimate terms with him as soon as he was capable of being on intimate terms with anybody.

She tells—Madame Grouitch is, of course, famous in Yugoslavia chiefly on account of the children's home which she founded at Selce on the Croatian coast in memory of the American citizens who gave their lives in the war—she tells of how King Alexander visited this home soon after its foundation; of how he sent his baby son, Peter, to stay near it with his English nurse; and of how, during the holiday which lasted for two months, no baby could have made himself better beloved.

Peter was 2 years old at the time, but even then he was a young person of decision who seemed to know, without being told, what was expected of him as heir to the throne. On his second birthday, the Yugoslavian fleet arrived unexpectedly off the coast at Selce and white uniformed officers and men came ashore to salute the young prince. Full of interest in his visitors, Peter watched the proceedings from a balcony. He realized at once the importance of the occasion and returned the salutations with a becomingly royal dignity. The supreme moment arrived, however, when the Minister of War presented him with a sword, laying it across his knees. Peter looked at it, and then up at the sunburned faces of the men who surrounded him. Then, with due solemnity, he lifted it—heavy as it was—and kissed it. He had seen his father kiss a sword. The action was perfect.

Peter is now 11 years old and, so Madame Grouitch says, very serious about his responsibilities. English, French and Serbian tutors have charge of his education, each of whom in daily turn lunches with the young king to discuss, in various languages, matters of international importance. Until recently, Peter's two younger brothers always lunched with him, but now they have been relegated to their own dining room. Aged 7 and 5, Peter considers them too young to "overhear grown-up conversation." He says, with an elder brotherly smile, that he "doesn't see why those children should be brought into all this."

"So he is to be educated in Serbia after all?" I inquired.

"After all, yes, or at least in part. And I am glad. It is better to live in one's own country, and Yugoslavia is a country which is changing so rapidly that one must needs live in it to keep pace. In Belgrade there is growing up a class of young people very different from those of the last generation—young people who are keenly ambitious to move forward with the rest of Europe, keenly anxious to take a worthy part in Europe's affairs. These are the people who will be Peter's subjects and friends, and subjects and friends in a very intimate way, because royalty in Yugoslavia is not shut away from the people." Madame Grouitch paused and looked across the room. "And then," she said presently, "then there is Queen Mara—Queen Marie, you would call her in England—and she is so excellent with little boys."

"How, excellent?"

"In every way."

Queen Mara was the second daughter of King Ferdinand of Roumania and her father's "right hand man." At 16, Madame Grouitch says, she was driving an ambulance in Roumania, clad in the uniform of the Red Cross—that was during the war. In tough boots, she would explore the countryside, as she still delights to explore it, learning the names of plants, and the ways of animals, and the haunts of wild birds, and she has brought all her love of nature and natural things into the lives of her three little sons.

"Which is good," said Madame Grouitch.

I looked at my watch. We had been talking in the sunshine of Yugoslavia for more than an hour, and outside the London rain dripped and dripped.

"And you have told me so very little about yourself," I said, reluctantly pulling on my gloves.

"About myself?" said Madame. "But there is so very little interesting about myself. Just a worker among the peasants of the Croatian coast, and the oldest American-born citizen of the country, and the person who was instrumental—I suppose—in getting the first American Legation established in Belgrade. Nothing very special about me, you know." She rose to her feet.

"But things are so interesting"—she returned to the point from which we had started—"things are so interesting when you are not precisely inside them—when you watch them in the capacity of a very intimate looker-on. Don't you think so?"

She did not wait for a reply.

Among the New Books

The Constitutional History of the Early Tudor Period

Early Tudor Government: Henry VII, by Kenneth Pickthorn. New York: Macmillan.

Early Tudor Government: Henry VIII, by Kenneth Pickthorn. New York: Macmillan.

THE AMOUNT AND THE excellence of writing on English constitutional history are extraordinary, especially when contrasted with the poverty of writing on French constitutional history. The explanation is probably simple: France broke sentimentally (though not actually) with her past in 1789, while England has maintained intact the sentimental links which bind George V and Alfred, Parliament and Witan. The French Revolution (and its heir, Napoleon) often changed names and retained realities; the Napoleonic *préfet* was the Bourbon *intendant* made more efficient. The English have commonly retained names and changed realities; consider only the present House of Lords. The age and venerability of English constitutional terms was an added attraction to romantic spirits like Hallam and Stubbs, and a whole generation of gifted historians devoted themselves to tracing England's peculiarly happy freedom back through Magna Charta into Teutonic forests.

Maitland, as well as specialists like McKechnie and Powicke, have already done much to restore English constitutional history to more modest temporal and spatial confines. Now Mr. Kenneth Pickthorn comes to take up a position at the opposite pole from that of the great Victorians. Not only, he insists, must we "remember that kings, lords, commons, exchequer, privy council, quarter sessions, liberty, have now meanings different from those they bore at the end of the fifteenth century," but we must also realize that "the relations between these public institutions were not the same as they are now, nor even of the same kind."

The older historians, Mr. Pickthorn adds, by separating constitutional history from narrative history and by isolating a given institution from its context, attained a false simplicity. After a preliminary general analysis of Tudor institutions as stationary, in the volume on Henry VII, (for which he apologizes) he himself has rigorously adhered to a complex web of time-relations. The result is a firmly modern history of early Tudor institutions.

To a more infirm and less modern temperament than Mr. Pickthorn's, the result is confusing. Time alone is not yet for most of us an adequate historical pattern. There is an easy *reductio ad absurdum* here; no historian can possibly retell simultaneously events that happened simultaneously. What Mr. Pickthorn does is to pursue a dozen separate topics each for a few days, or weeks, or months, at a time, pausing occasionally to establish links between them. One is reminded, a bit irreverently, of certain novelistic techniques of Mr. Dos Passos. Only Mr. Pickthorn's charm of style and narrative skill enable him to give the reader an impression of orderliness and pattern, an impression which reflection tends to weaken.

Certainly Mr. Pickthorn retains the literary gifts in the great English tradition of historical writing. He is never flippant, never intense or excited, never melodramatic; but he possesses the ruminative flexibility of the essayist, the eye for the right detail, the right quotation, the philosophical interests, necessary to redeem constitutional history from the pedantic dullness to which it so readily lends itself. Of Henry VIII and the divorce he writes, "Other men's consciences are always odd, and Henry's was very odd, but it is not necessary to believe that it was altogether counterfeit, consciously or unconsciously." As to the "packing" of the Parliament of 1529 by Henry: "It is difficult to keep in a twentieth-century head the notion that the king could properly have a policy and lead a movement, and that no one else could."

This last quotation suggests another novelty of this work. Mr. Pickthorn has broken with Victorian tradition in his field not simply by espousing a very modern attitude of relativity, but by actively combating the Whig traditions in which English constitutional history has on the whole been written. He does not, of course, frankly assert that he is writing Tory history; moreover, much of his writing is so faithful to his method of cautious, chronologically determined narrative that the reader is free to read into the narrative what values he wishes. But here and there, in notes and in *obiter dicta*, there emerges what no one need be ashamed to call a good sound Toryism worthy of the Cambridge Corpus Christi.

One example must do. Wolsey wrote of private disputants he had brought into the Star Chamber, "I trust next term to learn them the law of the Star Chamber, that they shall ware how from henceforth they redress the matter with their hands. They be both learned in the temporal law, and I doubt not good example shall ensue to see them learn the new law of the Star Chamber."

To which Mr. Pickthorn adds a note: "The *new* probably means *new to them*, perhaps with a secondary implication of *renewed by my administration*."

The point is that Mr. Pickthorn, perhaps subconsciously, wishes to defend the Star Chamber, long so blackened by Whigs, and that even for very modern Englishmen, the best defense of an institution is to prove it to be old. Neither Henry VII nor Wolsey, he maintains, invented or radically altered the law of the Star Chamber, which was essentially feudal in its origins. But think of what a Whig historian would make of that little word "new" so simply used by Wolsey! This is a matter of shadings, of nuances. But much of Mr. Pickthorn's book is of like matter. It is not to be read hastily, and hardly by one ignorant of the subject. It is by no means a textbook. For those with patience to follow its windings, however, it will suggest a good many new ways of thinking about Tudor politics and our own.

CRANE BRINTON

Rebecca West, Whose "The Harsh Voice" (Doubleday Doran) Was Recently Reviewed in This Newspaper.

The Why of the German Collapse

The Causes of the German Collapse In 1918. Hoover War Library Publications—No. 4. Selected by Ralph Haswell Lutz. Translated by W. L. Campbell. Stanford: Stanford University Press. $4.

THE TIME SINCE 1918 has provided wide opportunity for historical scrutiny of the last year of the World War and the domestic events intertwined with the German collapse. But the translation of the essential German documents provides a valuable reference source, important to scholars who may yet write of those troubled days with greater objectivity and clarity.

The English texts from the Hoover War Library at Stanford University, of which this is the fourth, follow the plan of unannotated but selective compilation. But the lay reader who has sufficient fortitude to brave these documents will find them replete with illuminating minutiae.

There is, as a single example, Bethmann-Hollweg's advice to the Kaiser in 1917 to forgo the demand for territorial annexations as a basis for future military security, because "no one can judge whether what appears to be necessary from a military point of view today will still be so a generation hence." And how well this agrees with General von Kuhl's technical conclusion that the effectiveness of tanks, disclosed by the Allied attacks in the closing months of the war, might so alter future conflicts as to make trench warfare impossible.

The volume includes pertinent documents of the Reichstag investigation of the postwar contention that a strong army had been "stabbed in the back" by the revolution at home. It presents the now well-known aspects of the study which conclude that, except for the revolution, the war might have been prolonged toward a more favorable peace, but that victory had become impossible in 1918. The documents also include those bearing upon the political and military responsibilities for the 1918 offensive and trenchant records of the conduct of the Reichstag during the war.

Early Sailing Days

South Street, by Richard C. McKay. New York: Putnam. $5.

SOUTH STREET, in the days when business strolled along that teeming thoroughfare in a frock coat and beaver hat, is the background upon which Richard McKay has fashioned his romantic record of its half-forgotten past. Glamorous personalities, merchants and shipbuilders and shipmasters, crowd the pages of this maritime history of old New York.

The author is the grandson of Donald McKay, greatest of builders of clipper ships. He writes with an assurance that emphasizes his thorough knowledge of ships and ships' business. A whiff of East River brine and Stockholm tar flavors his robust tale of South Street's sailing days.

Mr. McKay's factual explorations carry the story of South Street's development back to the daring overseas commercial enterprises of the Revolutionary era. The book evokes recollections of many an amazing episode in the growth of the gangling young borough of Manhattan.

But the story of South Street is more than a maritime history of New York. It is a fairly representative picture of America's vanished sailing marine. Boston and Salem and Philadelphia did a thriving business in sailing days, but, Mr. McKay points out, South Street's commerce doubled that of any other early American shipping center.

Mr. McKay traces the ascendancy of merchants and of mercantile establishments—Astors, Minturns, Grinnells and many others. Accounts of privateering onslaughts upon British commerce during the Revolution and the War of 1812 enliven the story.

The author does justice to New York's early shipbuilders, upon whose engineering genius depended the speed of sailing vessels which for a brief period raised the blue ribbon of maritime greatness over the congested rooftops of South Street.

Accounts of the development of the steamboat on rivers and sounds about New York, and its ultimate adaptation to ocean ships, make entertaining reading. The impetus which California gold discoveries and European emigration gave to shipping along South Street is vividly described.

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M-42

A Friendly Neighbor Testifies

George Frisbie Hoar, by Frederick H. Gillett. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50.

THE CHARACTER WITNESS, called to testify as to the standing of his neighbor, often indulges in fulsome praise and extravagant hyperbole. Answering the stereotyped question, "What is the reputation of Mr. Blank for truth and veracity in the community in which he resides?" the voluble volunteer is sometimes unduly anxious to dissipate any possible doubt as to the good standing of him whose cause he champions. That is the neighborly and friendly thing to do, even if the neighbor is a politician or a lawyer with whom one does not always agree when self-interest intervenes.

In his "George Frisbie Hoar," Senator Gillett has, while according merited praise and commendation to a former neighbor and political colleague, maintained a discreet and dignified position as critic, commentator and character witness. The subject of his biographical sketch, amply documented, merits the calmness and judicial restraint consistently manifested. Perhaps few of Senator Hoar's contemporaries knew him more intimately than did his biographer. Clearly, Senator Gillett saw the senior statesman first through the eyes of admiring youth. How wonderful it is when, through the years, in the thick of battle and trying ordeals, we see those who have achieved some degree of greatness maintaining the trust and confidence bestowed upon them. Among American statesmen, jurists, preachers and scholars are those who have stood steadfast against temptation, flattery and selfish ambition. Would there were more of them without incumbering and disillusioning feet of clay.

Any biography of George Frisbie Hoar must be written with a panorama of the stirring political events of his generation as a background. The picture, otherwise, would be incomplete and unexpressive. Behind him there was, during all his active years, this revealing background. It is interesting today to follow him from his boyhood in Concord, Mass., along the way traveled. Those were busy and eventful years, each with its record of crisis and accomplishment. In the deliberations in legislative halls and in party councils where these vital problems were considered, discussed and adjusted, Senator Hoar took part.

He came to his important tasks well qualified and of good report. Behind him was a long record of service rendered by his forbears, leaders in colonial and post-Revolution periods. As student and lawyer he led, establishing for himself an unassailable character. Such men need no witnesses to vouch for them in any court of public opinion.

But the testimony thus supplied is interestingly and factually supplemented by the thorough work of the historian-biographer. To the student of events, past and current, revealing light is generously spread upon pages of comparatively recent history.

F. L. P.

Historical Fiction

The Black Consul, by A. Vinogradov. London: Gollancz. 8s. 6d.

Soldier's Wife, by Conal O'Riordan. London: Arrowsmith. 7s. 6d.

WE HAVE BECOME so used to having every Soviet goose called a swan that we now receive the appearance of literary masterpieces from Russia with skepticism. "The Black Consul" is the latest of these, a historical novel about the French Revolution as it affected Toussaint L'Ouverture, the Negro liberator of Haiti. One does not have to read very far, however, to see that here is a Soviet novel which not only is well conceived, wide in scope, rich in historical and human material and striking in its drama, but is markedly original in method and may have an important influence on historical fiction. This *genre* can be seen at its most conventional and reputable in Mr. Conal O'Riordan's "Soldier's Wife," a picture of aristocratic Ireland during the famine, and a comparison with Mr. Vinogradov's work will show the great changes of speed and range the Russian writer has introduced.

* * *

The Russian's book opens with a picture of Marat in hiding. He is brought into contact with Toussaint and the Negro delegates to the Assembly from Haiti. Frenchmen are torn too much by their own factions—the King is still alive and the Girondins are coming into power—to pay more than lip service to Negro freedom. The slave-owners—indifferent to the French political issue—have made themselves into a kind of Fascisti for the disposal of the Negroes; and as the French struggle goes on Toussaint and his friends escape to Haiti. Their story is told through the rebellion, the terror, the defeat of Napoleon's expeditions and the final betrayal of Toussaint.

The quarrel which arose around Mr. G. Bernard Shaw's "Saint Joan" might be revived by "The Black Consul," for Mr. Vinogradov has more interest in ideas than in human nature. He believes that man cannot be made better until society is made better and in consequence he writes his novel primarily as history—this novel has a bibliography—and his history primarily as argument. It is the merit of argument and ideas that they cut across time, space and persons. Hence the comprehensiveness of Mr. Vinogradov's book, which leaves out the crowds but concentrates on every man significant to the argument.

* * *

But the real originality of Mr. Vinogradov lies in his technique even more than in his attitude. The burden of his narrative is borne by letters, diaries, manifestoes, agents' reports, leaders' speeches, between which the original narrative is sandwiched. Ranging from the rhetorical to the personal report, these documentary pieces heighten the sense of drama when they are placed side by side with the complex of events to which they gave rise.

The faults of the book spring from its originality; it falls uneasily between fiction and history. The sort of criticism that one makes of the characters in "Saint Joan" will be made about Toussaint and Napoleon, not to mention others. The characters are, in fact, alive only as political beings, and while the instincts for power, self-interest or justice (however it may be conceived) are important human instincts, they are less revelatory than those usually the central preoccupation of literature. The simple politico-humanitarian division of men into good revolutionaries and bad revolutionaries is far too rudimentary; and although Mr. Vinogradov has a sense of the tragedy of injustice, his characterization is so slight that it can hardly sustain any emotions his characters are alleged to feel. It is hard, of course, to tell from translation, but neither in narrative nor in description do his literary gifts seem to be more than conventional. Among his portraits the one of Napoleon, which is very unfavorable, is likely to cause most controversy.

The affairs of David Quin, who returns from exile to Ireland in the first years of Queen Victoria's reign, seem by comparison much less important. Mr. O'Riordan is as slow as Mr. Vinogradov is rapid; but there is something satisfying in his conscientious brushwork. No portrait of Anglo-Irish society could ever be dull, and Mr. O'Riordan's gets the utmost from ironical situations. There is something in these pages which reminds one of "War and Peace." He relies rather much on coincidence, but there is a pervading air of truth to period both in the characters and in their conversation.

Alfonso the Bourbon

The Last King, by Warre Bradley Wells. London: Muller. 7/6.

PROVERBIALLY, Spain is the country of the unpredictable, and one hesitates therefore to subscribe to the dramatic title which Mr. W. B. Wells has given to his political life of Alfonso XIII. Equally, one feels that Mr. Wells's attempt to draw an analogy between Alfonso and Philip II is another piece of journalistic drama. The book's opening chapter is in fact an example of journalistic impressionism at its most gauche and pretentious. After this the book improves and becomes a readable, popular account of Alfonso's reign, one which avoids the tedium and irrelevance of detailed chronicle and brings forward many factors—the economic, for example—which have hitherto been neglected.

The film-star, publicity value of the former King outside his own country had concealed from the world the reputation and character of his political behavior in Spain itself. Behind the cosmopolitan, polo-playing, "democratic," vivacious, stock-exchange speculator, the gay, unaffected "good fellow," was a figure altogether different.

* * *

He was born a king in the most reactionary and least cosmopolitan court of Europe. A posthumous child, he was brought up without a father's instruction but—a very different thing—with a devotion to the things his father might be thought by an adoring widow to have stood for. The boy's confessor and guide for many years was the Jesuit, Montaña, and he was brought up in an ultramontane, Roman Catholic atmosphere. His father's military ideals were drilled into him—Alfonso XII had been a cadet at Sandhurst—and the boy was old enough to be shamed by the disasters of the Spanish-American war. The influence of his mother had taught him to pass off arrogance with charm.

Later, he was to feel those first seductions of cosmopolitanism which were blowing across the Spanish frontier at the beginning of the century, and he was to see in the popular, cosmopolitan, influential figure of Edward VII of England a fascinating but fatal model.

* * *

No influences could have been calculated more thoroughly to keep a king from real contact with the new currents which were forming in his country. Where his youth and his intelligence might see the need of reform, his clerical training drove him in the long run to stifle it. His clericalism might have been forgiven him; but when he combined with this the disastrous attempts to gain international and military prestige in Morocco, he brought an unforgettable misery into every Spanish hamlet. Finally the combination of extreme Roman Catholicism and militarism gave birth to political cynicism; and at a time when an educated public with serious political beliefs was growing.

It has been objected that all the political evils of Spain in this century must not be laid at Alfonso's door, and he has been described as a courageous leader who was never given a chance.

We may agree that he was introduced to politics at its most cynical and that, in spite of all, Spain grew richer during his reign. The politically interested, it is said, stalemated every time his instinctive, military liking for the preemptory decision and "clean sweep." He himself declared—to the soldiers, however—that he could get nothing done. In one sense this exasperation of his, this enraging sense of futility, is one that is felt by every Spaniard. But the fact is that "the clean sweep," "leadership," "the strong hand," "What we want is a Mussolini," are meaningless catchwords, emotionalisms concealing complete absence of program. They meant, as they always do when they come from such quarters, clearing the stage for the reactionary. The charge against Alfonso is that, insulated by the Court from what was really happening in the country, he invariably acted as he had been conditioned in his youth by the reactionaries to act. He consistently took the wrong course.

Mr. Wells's picture is of a man who hardened his heart early. And here we turn to the psychological aspect of the story, which he but faintly touches on and which perhaps cannot yet be written. Alfonso XIII was a great deal more the political animal of his time and country than Mr. Wells seems to see.

V. S. PRITCHETT

The success of The Copeland Reader has encouraged "Copey" and Scribner to issue The Copeland Translations. These selections from French, German, Italian and Russian literature have been chosen and arranged with an introduction, by Charles Townsend Copeland, Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory Emeritus at Harvard University. "Copey" did not do the translations.

The Oxford University Press has issued the complete works of Shakespeare in one volume. The text used is that prepared by A. H. Bullen for the Stratford Town Edition, to print which he founded the Shakespeare Head Press. The traditional grouping of the plays into Comedies, Histories and Tragedies has been abandoned for a chronological arrangement. The poems are printed at the end of the book.

"Handbook of Print Making and Print Makers," by John Taylor Arms (New York: Macmillan. $2.50) describes the different processes involved in making etchings, mezzotints and other prints from plates, wood blocks and stones, and also gives a history of the processes together with a list of print makers of the past and present. Mr. Arms is president of the Society of American Etchers.

Dutton is publishing in America and Dent in England the Vox Edition of the Works of Jane Austen, with amusing illustrations in color and black-and-white by Maximilian Vox. Three of the seven volumes come to hand: "Sense and Sensibility," "Emma," and "Northanger Abbey." The volume containing "Sense and Sensibility" includes an introduction to the edition by Emile Legouis.

Macmillan has issued an American edition of A. G. Macdonell's novel, "How Like an Angel." The English edition was reviewed in these columns on Dec. 19.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Air Harbor

GERMANY'S GREAT AIRSHIP HARBOR is to be removed from Friedrichshafen, on Lake Constance, to a site near Frankfurt-on-the-Main. This change indicates something more than a mere extension of the present work. It is hailed by experts in Germany as the beginning of a new era.

The airship, it is maintained, has established its claims as one of the most important factors in world transport of tomorrow, and Germany must be prepared to participate in this great advance. After years of struggle, the idea of Count Zeppelin has won through. Today, in view of the speed with which the advance has been made, it is difficult to realize that it is only six years since the airship which bears the great inventor's name first circled the globe. That was an experiment—an adventure. Today, regular services working to schedule from Germany to Brazil are in operation, and the "Count Zeppelin" has completed more than 1,000,000 kilometers on its various voyages.

A change from Friedrichshafen had long been contemplated by the authorities, since that site had many disadvantages which had to be overcome if further progress was to be made. Not only was there a limitation of space, but climatic and meteorological considerations were also against it. In winter, in particular, it was impossible to guarantee regular, punctual air services owing to the fog over Lake Constance, and the voyage between Friedrichshafen and Basel was always difficult at such times. Friedrichshafen's geographical position was also inconvenient for the new Atlantic services now under consideration.

The new Rhine-Main aerodrome, in the immediate vicinity of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, is said to be the best site that could have been chosen. Here the great north-south and east-west network of auto roads which the Reich is now building will cross; and for air travelers from England, Holland, Scandinavia and other countries it is exceptionally convenient. An important advantage over Friedrichshafen is also the fact that, whereas the latter is 400 meters above sea level, the Rhine-Main aerodrome is only 100 meters above. This will increase the airships' capacity considerably; in fact, the new "L Z 129" is expected to carry a load of eight tons. Friedrichshafen will, in the future, be used only as a workshop for airship building, not as a harbor.

The new Rhine-Main aerodrome will be ready in 1936, when it is also expected that the regular transatlantic services between Germany and the United States, which Dr. Eckener discussed when he was recently in America, will be in operation. It will be necessary to build three or four new airships if regular 12-day passenger and postal services (with a call in England) are to be introduced from July 12, next.

Germany also expects a contract from Holland for building up its overseas airship services, it is understood.

Will the new transatlantic airship services be profitable is the question which naturally arises, now that the whole issue has left the realm of adventure and become one of practical business? The authorities are confident that it will. Here is an illustration from the calculations for the South American services of the new Zeppelin. A single trip in an airship of the new "L Z 129" type should cost 125,000 marks, which would be more than paid for by the receipts. Fifty passengers yield 75,000 marks, postal receipts 40,000 marks, freight 30,000 marks, making a total of 145,000 marks. Forty trips a year gives a surplus of more than 600,000 marks, which on a capital of 7,000,000 marks for each airship in operation, would yield a good rate of interest.

. . Ulster .

(Continued from Page 2)

est center in the world for the manufacture of these goods. In addition to its output of linen and ships, other important industries in Northern Ireland which have a world market are engineering, rope, cord, twine, tobacco, etc.

In common with most other countries, agriculture is the most important industry of the Province. As part of a densely populated kindom, with Britain lying at its door, Ulster has practically an unlimited and free market for all its surplus farm produce. There are approximately 120,000 agricultural holdings in the Province, and, as a result of the beneficent policy of the Imperial Government, all the occupiers of the land are freeholders, subject to a small Government terminable annuity, and are also, by local enactment, relieved of all local rates upon their lands.

* * *

As regards its general financial and economic position, it may be remarked that, although in prewar days Ireland, as a whole, depended on Britain to underwrite an annual deficit in its accounts of more than £2,000,000, the Province of Ulster was at no time a burden on the British Exchequer. Since local autonomy has been granted, the Province, in addition to paying its own way, has contributed since its birth in 1921 approximately £26,000,000 toward the cost of imperial services, such as the army, navy, etc. Owing to the universal trade depression and the necessarily great expansion of social services, the annual contribution to the Imperial Exchequer has recently been greatly reduced. The Ulster budget, however, has always been fully balanced from its own resources. The arrangements as regards unemployment, which is a national service, have been linked up with those of the British insurance system, and have always maintained the same standard of contributions, relief, etc., as obtains in the British service.

In 1923, Parliament passed an act regulating the licensing arrangements of the province. In this connection, it may be of interest to mention that Ulster enjoys the distinction of being the "soberest" part of the British Isles. The consumption of alcoholic liquor per head of the population is only one half that of England, Scotland or the Irish Free State.

* * *

In the educational sphere, Belfast is the seat of a university which has more than 1500 students, and there are in the Province 72 state-aided high schools, with 12,700 pupils. The city has also one of the largest and most fully equipped technical colleges in the British Isles, and there are 123 of these schools throughout the country. The total number of technical students enrolled exceeds 23,000. The public elementary schools number 1800, with 177,000 pupils. These schools are administered by popularly elected committees, with the exception of a considerable number of voluntary schools, which, however, receive state aid on practically the same scale as the public schools.

Consideration of space precludes the enlargement of other features of Ulster life, but the subject may be summarized by stating that since its inauguration as a federal state, evidences of progress are visible on all hands, while, at the same time, the determination of the Ulster people to weld still more firmly the links which bind them to their British fellow citizens and to the Empire is, if that were possible, more pronounced than at any period of their history.

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Floating Westward Into China

MARK TWAIN'S RIVER-PILOTING days on the Mississippi have passed forever, but the broad and turgid Yangtze remains one of the great water highways of the world.

No one who has failed to travel this path westward into the heart of China can savor it, and no one who has been up and down it can forget the unique experience. For the Yangtze is China, and China is the Yangtze, in certain indefinable ways for which no other country affords direct comparison.

In river travel in most other countries there is a sense of parallel and more rapid communication all about, in this day. Not so of the Yangtze; when one starts from Shanghai (on the short Whangpoo River estuary which, after a brief hour's journey, launches one into the Yangtze so near its mouth that one seems on a muddy sea, so far away are the faintly discerned banks), there is no directly paralleling highway whatever, and only at Nanking does one regain contact with a paralleling railroad.

This, indeed, brings one back to the world with a sense of shock, for Nanking is only 185 miles distant from Shanghai, though the river distance is far more. So one may leave soon after midnight on Wednesday by ship, travel all one day and all the next night, and arrive at Nanking Friday morning, to find Thursday afternoon's newspaper from Shanghai on sale and the Friday morning papers due soon.

From there on, however, one can keep on clear to Hankow—nearly 500 miles upstream—without any similar contact, remaining virtually apart from the world more than two more days and two nights. But there another shock might await the unwary newspaper purchaser, for by air mail in the afternoon he could receive the Shanghai newspaper of that same morning! Busy amphibions cruise up and down between Shanghai and Hankow in less than a day each way, but there are no parallel highways, no parallel railway, though one might achieve Hankow by rail through the tortuous route of journeying from Shanghai to Nanking, crossing to Pukow by the new train ferry, thence northward to Tientsin and Peiping, and then double back southwest to Hankow by the Peiping-Hankow line. Better stick to the slow, comfortable picturesque river steamship!

Even ocean liners can go as far as Hankow, and they often do in search of freight. From Hankow one is in a different category, the upper river, and if one has three weeks to spend no better use can be made of the time than to take to the shallow-draft high-powered upper river steamer and explore the famed and picturesque, not to say thrilling, Yangtze Gorges. But these come under the heading of adventure, and they take time, while the trip as far as Hankow (or the next main city down, Kiukiang, if the mountainous holiday resort of Kuling is in prospect) is strictly business and a fairly routine matter for most "China hands."

What sort of ship does one draw for journeying on the Yangtze? A good one, but one quite different from what is provided for the briny deep. It sits closer to the water, it seems flatter, and space is at no such premium as is often the case in the ocean greyhounds. Truth to tell, most of the river ships don't make much money with their first-class accommodation, and paradoxically this seems to result in more space for the passengers and less sense of general restraint.

The newer ships—the best are British, by the way—have hot and cold running water in staterooms, stateroom doors opening both on the outer deck and the inner passageway, and of course plenty of conveniences such as electric fans (step to one of the mooring hulks if you want to see the office help luxuriating under the coolness of a man-pulled punkah, old style!), mosquito nets and patent Japanese fly-catching machines, those engaging jiggers wherein a sugar-coated four-sided device rotates slowly, luring flies to "take a ride" inside the box from which they don't return!

Everybody aboard seems to know everybody else, the officers and fellow passengers (if any) are friendly, there are plenty of deck chairs without charge, the food is hearty, plentiful and well cooked, and when one's journey is through a single relatively small tip to the No. 1 Boy squares everything.

Meanwhile there is the ever-changing panorama of river life to watch, and a fascinating spectacle it is. Particularly on the lower Yangtze there are scores of junks tacking about, while in the few miles of Whangpoo their evolutions in narrow space have brought white hair to many an anxious skipper. As one journeys higher, above Nanking, the banks come closer and the river becomes more winding; one sits in one's wicker chair, feet cocked up on rail, and sees all manner of rural affairs in progress as one silently slips past peasants' thatched huts, clusters of more pretentious dwellings, and an occasional fishing town with its wall meandering over near-by hills keeping always to the least accessible and most defensible points.

When the towns are neared, the ship's officers watch for signals. It is only at such cities as Nanking, Wuhu and Kiukiang, with their flanking Standard Oil, Texas Oil and Asiatic Petroleum installations, that the ship actually puts in to a hulk or wharf, but that does not mean that passengers are not transferred elsewhere.

When the proper signal is set the "stand by" signal jangles down to the engine room and soon the vessel reduces to half-speed while a man-propelled junk full of chattering Chinese coolies puts out from shore, well up stream. Usually oars propel it—four men at four oars, all the men standing at the bow, facing forward, and jerking back and forth awkwardly to shove the craft in the same direction as their line of travel.

While the ship creeps gingerly upstream, the junk sweeps down. A line is tossed, it is hitched around a post in the junk, and suddenly the little craft brings up sharply and everybody aboard it sits down with excessive suddenness, only to jump up and begin to pile out and over to the steamer. A few seconds, and the junk casts off; a whistle shrills aboard the ship, the propellers begin to turn faster, and the journey is on again.

This is a particularly thrilling scene after dark, when the junk's approach is signalized only by a bobbing light or two and when its making fast alongside is conducted under the glare of searchlights. Probably there is not much real hazard, but there seems plenty, and the incident is always worth watching.

No Yangtze trip is really complete without its storm, and the Yangtze has storms—not big ones, but fast in arrival, and vicious. A matter of minutes can transfer a smiling river scene to one of overcast hurricane with ocean-caliber waves dashing against bow and sides while all hands fly to tighten things down. Then is when the captain scowls over the side if he is towing a lighter—far from "light" if he is coming downstream with the lighter in question filled with wood oil. For in a Yangtze storm a lighter can hang the thin river ship's plates mercilessly. If the captain sees fit, he may let the lighter crew cast off and anchor for the next ship of the line to pick it up. Good riddance too, says the skipper; now we can make another knot and a half speed!

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A TOWN ON THE YANGTZE RIVER
The Pagoda and Joss House Dominate the Skyline.

Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . . .

DWIGHT C. STURGES, Monitor staff artist, who designed today's cover, is widely known as an etcher. He makes a specialty of subjects related to Abraham Lincoln.

THE RT. HON. H. M. POLLOCK has been First Minister of Finance for Ulster since 1921.

JULIA CHANDLER, experienced writer of fiction and feature articles, took advantage of a recent visit to Washington to do another of her interviews for the Magazine Section.

MARJORIE SHULER, Monitor staff writer, reveals the romance and adventure that may lie behind a seed catalogue.

HARLAN TROTT is a staff writer on the Monitor. He makes a specialty of feature articles on shipping and related subjects.

DELANO REED is a writer of special articles, with headquarters in Boston.

The OLD SOLDIER adds still another to his series of illuminating articles on subjects of peace and war.

FLORIS CANTE is the Monitor correspondent in Amsterdam.

PHYLLIS LOVELL of the Monitor's London staff, who is doing a series of interviews with eminent British women, finds a visiting American who can tell of things as they are in Belgrade.

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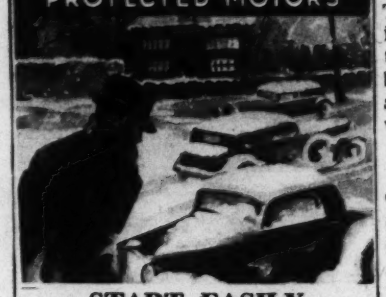

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Who Reads Short Stories?

WILL THE SHORT STORY, once the favorite literary form of the American reading public, become extinct? It will if its writers continue to give a distorted picture of American life, concludes Prof. R. P. Crawford of the University of Nebraska, who has questioned editors of leading literary magazines on the subject.

The vogue for morbid short stories is held to blame by some editors, Professor Crawford said.

"There is a limit to the amount of morbidness readers will pay to read," wrote William A. DeWitt, editor of the North American Review. The editors' statements were reported to the recent meeting in Chicago of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism.

Henry Goddard Leach, editor of the Forum, was outspoken in his indictment of the current output of the short story writers.

"In my opinion there is much less interest in short stories now than a decade ago," Mr. Leach wrote. "This is due to two causes. On the one hand, stars, medals and prizes have been awarded by critics to stories dealing with the morbid rather than the normal behavior of human beings. On the other hand, stories in the more popular magazines have been watered until the public have become suspicious of their thinness and content. The interest of the short story will continue to dwindle until such time as writers have the courage and pluck to handle the normal behavior of their characters with such literary skill that they become at the same time popular and works of art."

Other statements in part were quoted as follows by Professor Crawford:

Charles Angoff, the American Mercury—"I print very few stories in the magazine. . . . The only reason I have for this is the simple fact that I cannot get any more good stories. I probably read 500 short stories a month. Of all the 500 I seldom find more than one that is printable."

Lee Foster Hartman, Harpers—"We should publish more short stories if stories could be secured which measure up to literary requirements."

William A. DeWitt, the North American Review—"It does not seem to me that there is a likelihood of short stories being eliminated from literary magazines; but they may have to take on more vitality and pertinance to win back their old position."

The editors of Scribners and the Atlantic Monthly state that they are printing about the same proportion of short stories and articles as formerly. Ellery Sedgwick of the Atlantic said he had always maintained that a magazine appealing to the thoughtful readers should contain only "a fillip" of stories. Several of the editors noted that in a time of social and economic change like the present the demand for interpretative articles increases, and the demand for fiction wanes.

. . Seeds

(Continued from Page 4)

flower seeds than vegetables, and the present head of the house says that he is contemplating sending out free packages of vegetable seeds with the admonition, "Plant these pretty vegetables in your flower garden."

In spite of the fact that, as Peter Henderson puts it, "the ground which formerly was used for the family garden now is occupied by the family garage," more gardens are being planted and garden clubs are increasing throughout the United States. The surprising thing is the number of men members in the garden clubs, suburban New York having some groups where the men rival the number of women affiliates.

Every garden club has its competitions, growing in quiet home gardens the seeds for which plant-hunters have rifled the world. Sometimes the buyers are pleased with the seeds which they have grown for these competitions; sometimes not. One house recently received a letter from a woman customer who wrote that she had taken 13 first prizes out of 13 packets of seed, but that she got no award for flowers grown from the fourteenth.

"Now what I want to know," she wrote, "is what was the matter with that fourteenth packet?"

. . Carr

(Continued from Page 3)

a curious blending of efficiency and gentleness in a manner that is as courteous to his office boy as it is to the President of the United States.

Believing in a hobby, Wilbur Carr has chosen photography as his avocation, and I told him in all truth that he can make a living at it any day the Government goes bankrupt.

"But the Government will never go bankrupt," Mr. Carr reminded me with that curiously expansive smile which lights his eyes before it touches his lips.

"Then you can just go on doing it for the delight you find in it," I parried.

Which Mr. Carr agreed is satisfactory enough, for he has photographed the interiors of all the famous cathedrals of Europe, and has a collection of pictures that would fill a professional with pride.

Aside from photography the Assistant Secretary of State finds his chief relaxation in music—especially symphonic music—and when he feels it necessary to divorce his thought completely from the troubles of the 3650 employees in the Foreign Service who come to him as counselor, guide and friend in all the problems which beset them, Mr. Carr dives into the pages of some good detective story, from which even the melodious voice of his charming wife has difficulty in prying him.

In the fine old house of pure Italian design which the Wilbur Carrs own in Wyoming Avenue, Washington, "the Chief" is quite as one finds him in his office down by the side of the White House—quiet, modest, unassuming, self-effacing—but nevertheless emanating the quiet force of deep, still waters, and that gentle but unflagging patience which lies behind the stupendous achievement in a career which stretches unostentatiously across 42 years of signal service to his country.

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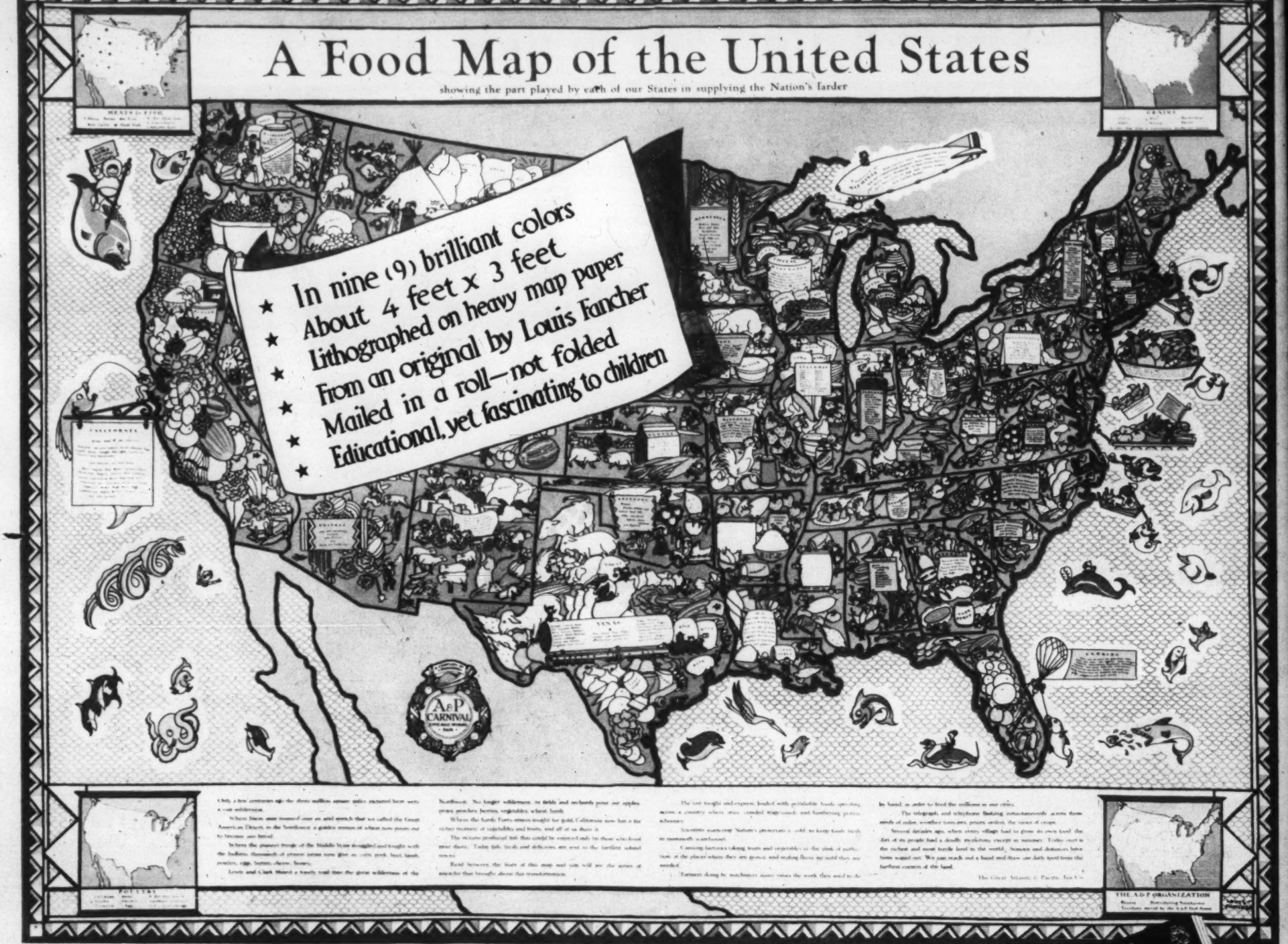
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